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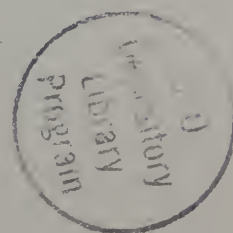
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Recreation Guide

North Fork Ranger District

Salmon National Forest



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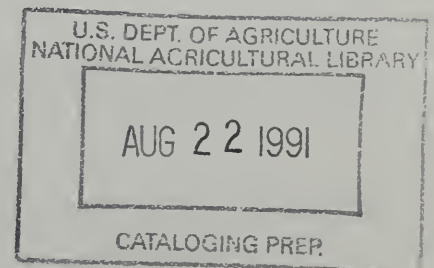
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RECREATION GUIDE
to the
NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT
and the
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

by
SUSANNE SMITH
Information Assistant
North Fork Ranger District
3rd Printing - May 1991



WELCOME!

THINGS TO DO AND/OR SEE on the NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT and the SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

1. Take a **FLOAT** trip (raft, kayak, canoe, drift boat, inner tube) down the Salmon River in the summer. Be sure to know where the type of water (rapids, slow moving) is for your kind of floating. If you decide to float the Wild Section, you must have a permit between June 20 through September 7. You are welcome to float any time during the year in the Recreation Section (east of Corn Creek) and any time before or after the control period in the Wild Section.
2. **FISH** all the lakes, rivers, and creeks in and out of the wilderness (be sure that your fishing license is current and that you have checked the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Regulations).
3. **HUNT** (with rifle, bow, or camera) in and out of the wilderness (be sure that you have a current hunting license [for rifle or bow] and that you have checked the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Regulations) for the animals and birds that are in season.
4. Go on a **BACKPACK** trip into the mountains (check with the Ranger District Office for trails that have been maintained).
5. **SOAK** in one of our natural hot springs. Be prepared for a nap afterwards because you are going to come out extremely relaxed.
6. **GO BOATING** on one of our many lakes (the lakes that prohibit boat motors will be posted).
7. **WATCH** one of our beautiful **SUNRISES OR SUNSETS** (depending on whether you are early to bed or early to rise).
8. **RIDE** your **MOUNTAIN BIKE** anywhere outside of the wilderness.
9. **BIRD WATCH** (the Salmon National Forest has over 221 species).
10. **VISIT** one of our **LOOKOUTS** (check with the Ranger District Office to see which ones are staffed). Some of the unstaffed ones are open on a first-come-first-serve overnight use. The staffed ones (in the summer) always welcome company.
11. **CROSS COUNTRY SKI** in the winter. We have cross country ski trails that are maintained throughout our forest.

12. **PICNIC or CAMP OVERNIGHT** at one of our developed campgrounds. Check with a Ranger District Office to see which ones are charge sites. If you are over the age of 62, and willing to admit it, ask for a Golden Age Passport; or, if you are blind and/or permanently handicapped, you may obtain a Golden Access Passport. These Passports are free of charge and will save you 50 percent.
13. **WATER SKI** at Williams Lake. This, the Salmon National Forest's largest lake, is located on the Salmon Ranger District.
14. **SNOWMOBILE** (in the winter, of course).
15. **ANIMAL WATCH** (the Salmon National Forest has approximately 77 species of mammals).
16. **GATHER FIREWOOD** (with a current firewood gathering permit in possession).
17. **RIDE A HORSE** in or out of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.
18. **ENJOY** all of the **WILD FLOWERS** that bloom in their season.
19. Take a **DRIVE** around on **A SCENIC LOOP** (check with the Ranger District Office for suggestions).
20. **PAN for GOLD** in streams and creeks (check to make sure you won't be on private property or a valid claim).
21. Just **STOP IN AND VISIT** with the folks in one of our Forest Service offices (Supervisor's Office or District).
22. **ICE FISH** (in the winter, of course) at Williams Lake (Salmon Ranger District).
23. **SWIM or WADE** in the river, lakes, and creeks where safety is your first concern.
24. **DRIVE** down to the end of the Salmon River road (about 48 miles from the North Fork District Office) to Corn Creek and observe the parties of floaters that are preparing to launch for their trip down the Wild Section of the Frank Church--River of No Return (during the control season of June 20-September 7).
25. Drive through the forest and **PICK OUT THE CHRISTMAS TREE** that you'd like to cut (with a current Christmas Tree Tag in possession) when Santa is due for his annual visit.
26. Hold a **FAMILY REUNION** at one of our campgrounds (in the open where everybody has lots of room).
27. **FOLLOW THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL** and try to imagine how it must have been for those brave people.
28. **PACK OUT WHAT YOU PACK IN** (after all, if you can pack it in while it is full, you can certainly pack it out when it's empty).
29. **VISIT A GHOST TOWN** (Leesburg is on the Cobalt Ranger District and Gilmore is located on the Leadore Ranger District). These deserted towns still have standing buildings, are full of history, and your imagination can take you back to the days when these were populated towns, alive with activity.

30. **BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL WITH** camp (or any) **FIRES.** Build your fires in a grill or fire ring whenever possible. Please make sure they are dead out (cold to the touch) before you leave them.
31. **BREATHE AIR** you can't see.
32. **PICK WILD BERRIES** in their season.
33. **TAKE** nothing but **PICTURES** and **LEAVE** nothing but **FOOTPRINTS.**
34. **HAVE A WONDERFUL TIME and COME BACK OFTEN!**

MILEAGE CHART of the NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT

SALMON RIVER ROAD NO. 60030

TO:	From NORTH FORK	From INDI- ANOLA	From PANTHER CR.
DEADWATER PICNIC AREA	03.6		
DUMP CREEK	04.4		
SAGE CREEK ROAD	08.0		
INDIANOLA HELITACK STATION	10.4	00.0	
SQUAW CREEK	10.5	00.1	
EAST BOULDER CREEK	10.7	00.3	
SAWLOG GULCH	11.9	01.5	
HALE GULCH	12.9	02.5	
SPRING CREEK ROAD	16.9	06.5	
McKAY FLAT	17.6	07.2	
SHOUP, IDAHO	18.6	08.2	
GOLD HILL MINE	19.5	09.1	
PINE CREEK	20.2	09.8	
BIG SHEEPEATER CREEK	22.9	12.5	
HALF WAY GULCH	23.0	12.6	
INDIAN PAINTINGS AND DIG	24.3	13.9	
DUTCH OVEN CREEK	24.6	14.2	
PANTHER CREEK	27.3	16.9	00.0
COVE CREEK BRIDGE	28.3	17.9	01.0
COVE CREEK TRAIL	28.8	18.4	01.5
OWL CREEK	30.2	19.8	02.9
SKULL GULCH	31.5	21.1	04.2
RAMSHEAD LODGE	32.4	22.0	05.1
POVERTY FLAT CABIN	33.0	22.6	05.7
INDIAN PAINTINGS	34.0	23.6	06.7
EBENEZER CAMPGROUND	34.4	24.0	07.1
LAKE CREEK	34.6	24.2	07.3
COLSON CREEK ROAD	35.4	25.0	08.1
SHELL CREEK	35.9	25.5	08.6
SALMON CANYON COPPER MINE	36.6	26.2	09.3
LONG TOM PICNIC AREA	38.3	27.9	11.0
MIDDLE FORK TRAILHEAD	39.2	28.8	11.9
STODDARD BRIDGE AND TRAIL	39.7	29.3	12.4
BEAVER CREEK	40.8	30.4	13.5
CRAMER CREEK	41.2	30.8	13.9
CACHE BAR BOAT RAMP	42.2	31.8	14.9
KITCHEN CREEK	42.8	32.4	15.5
FOUNTAIN CREEK	43.0	32.6	15.7
BEAR CREEK	43.9	33.5	16.6
PROCTOR CREEK	44.2	33.8	16.9
CORN CREEK CAMPGROUND	47.4	37.0	20.1

HIGHWAY 93 - NORTH**MILES**

HULL CREEK	04.4
HUGHES CREEK	05.6
HUGHES CREEK FIELD STATION	06.3
SHEEP CREEK	08.2
LICK CREEK	09.4
VOTLER CREEK	10.3
GIBBONSVILLE, IDAHO	11.0
TWIN CREEK CAMPGROUND	16.3
LOST TRAIL PASS	23.0

HIGHWAY 93 - SOUTH

WAGONHAMMER PICNIC AREA	02.1
FOURTH OF JULY CREEK	05.2
TOWER CREEK	10.7
SALMON, IDAHO	20.6

MILEAGE CHART of the COBALT RANGER DISTRICT

FROM COBALT RANGER STATION - SOUTH MILES

McDONALD FLAT CAMPGROUND	03
PORPHYRY CREEK TURNOFF	06
SILVER CREEK TURNOFF	11
PORPHYRY CREEK SUMMIT (Crags-Redrock Lookout Junction)	13
YELLOWJACKET GUARD STATION	18
MORGAN CREEK SUMMIT	20
YELLOWJACKET MINE	21
CRAGS CAMPGROUND	24
MEYERS COVE	25
YELLOWJACKET LAKE	27
MIDDLE FORK PEAK LOOKOUT	35
CHALLIS, IDAHO (via Morgan Creek Summit)	49

FROM COBALT RANGER STATION - NORTH MILES

BLACKBIRD CREEK (Panther Creek Inn)	01
COBALT TOWNSITE	03
DEEP CREEK ROAD	06
NAPIAS CREEK ROAD	07
HOT SPRINGS CREEK ROAD TURNOFF	21
CLEAR CREEK TRAILHEAD	21
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS	25
SALMON RIVER	26
SALMON, IDAHO (via Napias Creek)	36
SALMON, IDAHO (via Deep Creek)	39

FROM COBALT RS - UPRIVER FROM MOUTH OF PANTHER CREEK MILES

INDIAN PAINTINGS AND DIG	30
PINE CREEK	34
SHOUP, IDAHO	36
SPRING CREEK ROAD	37
INDIANOLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE	44
SAGE CREEK ROAD	46
DEADWATER PICNIC AREA	50
NORTH FORK, IDAHO (via Panther Creek)	54

FROM COBALT RS - DOWNRIVER FROM MOUTH OF PANTHER CREEK MILES

COVE CREEK BRIDGE	27
OWL CREEK	29
RAMSHEAD LODGE	31
INDIAN PAINTINGS	33
COLSON CREEK ROAD	34
STODDARD PACK BRIDGE	39
CACHE BAR	41
CORN CREEK CAMPGROUND	46

CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS **on the** **SALMON NATIONAL FOREST**

The four districts of the Salmon National Forest have approximately 30 developed campgrounds and picnic areas. A few are charge areas; most are free. Some very nice features include:

TRAILER SITES - The people at any District Office can tell you the length of the trailer that will fit into their particular available spaces.

TENT SITES - On the North Fork Ranger District, Twin Creek Campground has 40 tent sites available; Corn Creek has 12; and Horse Creek Hot Springs has 6.

DRINKING WATER - The drinking water at our campgrounds and picnic areas is tested for impurities and contamination on a regular basis.

TOILETS - These are pit toilets and easily accessible.

STOCK RAMPS - Some of our campgrounds and/or picnic areas have stock ramps for ease in removing/loading your horses from/to trucks/trailers.

FISHING - Most of our campgrounds and/or picnic areas offer excellent fishing. There is limited fishing at some.

PICNIC TABLES - All of our charge sites have picnic tables; many of our free sites have them.

HIKING - Some of our campgrounds and picnic areas are Trailheads to many trails leading to every part of our forest that one would want to hike through.

BOATING - Not every campground or picnic area offers boating. The ones located on the river or beside a lake offer excellent opportunities for every kind of boating (raft, kayak, drift boat, canoe, inner tube).

SWIMMING - You are welcome to swim or wade in the river, streams, and all of the lakes.

**CORN CREEK
CAMPGROUND
A-FRAME**



SALMON NATIONAL FOREST - CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS

NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT	Fee	Trailer Sites	Length	Tent Sites	Drink Water	Toilet	Stock Ramp	Fishing	Picnic Tables	Hiking	Boating	Swimming
Twin Creek 16.3 miles north of RS	\$4	40	32'	40	X	X	X	X	40	X	--	--
Wagonhammer 2.1 miles south of RS	--	--	--	--	X	X	Hunting Season Only		4	X	--	--
Deadwater 3.6 miles west of RS	--	--	--	--	X	X	--	X	5	--	X	X
Spring Creek 16.9 miles west of RS	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	X	--	--	X	X
Ebenezer 34.4 miles west of RS	--	4	--	4	--	X	--	X	4	--	--	X
Long Tom 38.3 miles west of RS	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	X	4	--	--	--
Corn Creek 47.4 miles west of RS	\$3	12	22'	12	X	X	X	X	12	X	X	X
Horse Creek Hot Springs 30 miles northwest of RS	--	6	22'	6	--	X	X	X	7	X	--	X
Reynolds Trailhead 40 miles northwest of RS	--	--	--	--	--	X	X	X	--	X	--	--
Middle Fork Trailhead 38.5 miles west of RS	--	--	--	--	X	X	X	X	--	X	--	--

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST - CAMPGROUNDS

COBALT RANGER DISTRICT	Fee	Trailer Sites	Length	Tent Sites	Drink Water	Toilet	Stock Ramp	Fishing	Picnic Tables	Hiking	Boating	Swimming
Deep Creek 6 miles north of RS	--	3	15'	3	X	X	--	X	X	X	--	--
McDonald Flat 4 miles south of RS	--	6	20'	6	X	X	--	X	X	X	--	--
Yellowjacket Lake 27 miles southwest of RS	--	--	--	6	X	X	--	X	X	X	X	X
Crags 24 miles west of RS	\$3	--	--	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	--	--
Clear Creek 22 miles north of RS	--	X	20'	X	--	X	X	X	1	X	--	--
Trapper Flat 10 miles north of RS	--	--	--	X	--	X	--	X	1	X	--	--
Meyers Cove 25 miles south of RS	--	--	--	X	--	X	X	Limited	--	X	--	--
Middle Fork Peak 30 miles southwest of RS	--	--	--	X	--	X	X	--	3	X	--	--

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST - CAMPGROUNDS

LEADORE RANGER DISTRICT	Fee	Trailer Sites	Length	Tent Sites	Drink Water	Toilet	Stock Ramp	Fishing	Picnic Tables	Hiking	Boating	Swimming
Big Bear 11 miles southeast of RS	--	--	24'	1	--	X	--	X	1	X	--	--
Hawley Creek 10 miles southeast of RS	--	--	24'	1	X	X	--	X	1	X	--	--
Meadow Lake 22 miles south of RS	--	7	24'	--	X	X	--	X	7	X	X	--
Big Eightmile 9 miles northwest of RS	--	--	24'	4	X	X	--	X	4	X	--	--
Hayden Creek 20 miles northwest of RS	--	--	--	1	--	X	--	X	1	X	--	--
Bear Valley Trailhead 24 miles northwest of RS	--	--	24'	2	X	X	X	X	1	X	--	--

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST - CAMPGROUNDS

SALMON RANGER DISTRICT	Fee	Trailer Sites	Length	Tent Sites	Drink Water	Toilet	Stock Ramp	Fishing	Picnic Tables	Hiking	Boating	Swimming
Wallace Lake 20 miles NW of Salmon	\$3	1/	--	1/	X	X	--	X	12	3/	X 4/	--
Cougar Point 14 miles SW of Salmon	\$4	1/	--	1/	X	X	--	--	15	3/	--	--
Iron Lake 40 miles SW of Salmon	\$3	1/	--	1/	--	X	X	X	8	3/	X 4/	--
Williams Lake 2/ 17 miles S. of Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	X	3	3/	X	--
Williams Lake Boating Site - HANDICAP FISHING & ACCESS TRAIL 17 miles S. of Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	X	3	3/	X	--
Williams Creek Picnic Area 12 miles SW of Salmon	--	--	--	--	X	X	--	X	5	3/	--	--

1/ There are no "developed" trailer or tent pads. Trailers are parked in the parking spurs and tents are pitched where they can find a place.

2/ After reaching Williams Lake, the campground is accessible by foot trail (1/2 mile) or boat only.

3/ People can hike but it may not be on maintained trails.

4/ All motors prohibited on Wallace Lake and Iron Lake.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - SALMON DISTRICT - CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS

DEVELOPED	Access Road	River	Camp Sites	NON			Toilet	Boat Ramp	Boating	Picnic	Grills	Hiking	Fishing	Hunting
				Drink Water										
1. Smokey's Cubs	X	--	8	S			X	--	--	X	--	X	X	X
2. McFarland	X	--	10	S			X	--	--	X	X	--	X	--
3. Agency Creek	X	--	4	S			X	--	--	X	--	X	X	X
4. Geertson Creek Trail Shelter	CONTACT BLM		1	S			X	--	--	--	--	X	X	X
5. Tower Rock	X	X	6	S			X	X	X	X	--	--	X	--
6. Morgan Bar	X	X	--	--			X	X	X	X	X	--	X	--
7. Shoup Bridge	X	X	6	S			X	X	X	X	--	--	X	--
8. Williams Lake	X	--	11	--			X	--	X	X	--	X	X	X

HP = Hand Pump
PS = Pressure System
S = Stream

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS

Located near the Salmon National Forest

(Taken from a brochure developed by Philip Hager for the BLM)

1. **SMOKEY'S CUBS** - Located 4 miles north of Leadore off Highway 28 on Railroad Canyon Road. The site is near Bannock Pass with good hunting areas in the Salmon National Forest. Fishing is available in Canyon Creek at the site or in the nearby Lemhi River.
2. **McFARLAND** - Located on Highway 28, 13 miles north of Leadore, 4 miles south of Lemhi. This is a roadside site next to the Lemhi River. Good fishing is available at the site and on nearby private land. Permission may be required to fish on private land.
3. **AGENCY CREEK** - Located 4 miles east of Tendoy on the Lemhi Pass road. This is a small site about 7 miles from the Continental Divide where hiking, hunting, and rockhounding areas are available. Fishing is available in the small stream at the site. Some Indian petroglyphs are painted on the rocks next to the road east of the site.
4. **GEERTSON CREEK TRAIL SHELTER** - Located east of Salmon at the headwaters of Geertson Creek. Four-wheel drive road; final access on foot. Shelter sleeps 8. Year-round use. Geertson Lake nearby. Fee for use.
5. **TOWER ROCK** - Eleven miles north of Salmon on Highway 93. This is a riverside area; however, the site can be reached by car. Good fishing is available.
6. **MORGAN BAR** - Located 9 miles north of Salmon, on the west side of the river. Turn left at the Lemhi County Fairgrounds, about 5 miles from Salmon, and continue on the road paralleling the river for about 4 miles. This site has a group picnic facility, plus individual sites. A boat launch area is also available. Good fishing and good waterfowl viewing are available.
7. **SHOUP BRIDGE** - Located 5 miles south of Salmon on Highway 93. This campground is on the Salmon River and can be reached by boat or car. A boat launch area is available at the site with good fishing in the river.
8. **WILLIAMS LAKE** - Located 12 miles south of Salmon on a Forest Service road. Turn off Highway 93, 5 miles south of Salmon, and follow the signs to the lake. Lake access is not available at the campground but is nearby. Boat rentals and other supplies can be obtained at Williams Lake Resort, 1 mile from camp. Good fishing, water skiing, and boating are available on the lake. Power boats are allowed on the lake and a Forest Service boat ramp is near the camp. Hunting, hiking, and rockhounding areas are nearby.

LOOKOUTS

on the

NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT

There are nine Lookouts on the North Fork District. Three are staffed during the summer's fire threatening months. The other six have been abandoned; however, three of these (Blue Nose, Beartrap, and Oreana) are available to hikers/hunters/campers on a first-come-first-served basis for visiting or a few days'/nights' camping.

STEIN MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT (Usually Staffed)

Stein Mountain Lookout has served the Salmon National Forest since 1919. It is located northeast of North Fork and, with an elevation of 8,555 feet, has a panoramic view. It serves as the only lookout over the North Fork area. You can see a long way down the Salmon River Canyon from North Fork westward, much of the Bitterroot Mountain Range along the Continental Divide, the Lemhi Mountain Range near Salmon, and the whole Salmon River Valley.

Stein Mountain Lookout is easily reached by vehicle or by foot in the summer. The road goes up Fourth of July Creek from Highway 93 and continues to the top. Also, there are several trails that will lead you there. It is a highly recommended lookout to visit; it is usually staffed, important, accessible, and it has an incredible view.

STORMY PEAK LOOKOUT (Usually Staffed)

Stormy Peak Lookout sits on the edge of the ridge between Pine Creek and Boulder Creek southwest of the North Fork Ranger Station and has an elevation of 8,022 feet. To get there, drive to Haystack Mountain, then hike along the Pine Creek Trail (No. 176) and down the Pine Creek ridge; or hike from the end of Boulder Creek (this is the closest route, though no trail is indicated). The lookout can also be reached by a moderately strenuous hike up China Gulch (Trail No. 176) from the town of Shoup. This lookout received its name from the weather, particularly the lightning storms which frequent the area. Stormy Peak is a primary lookout due to its excellent view of the lower Salmon River Canyon west of North Fork.



LONG TOM LOOKOUT (Usually Staffed)

Long Tom Lookout is located almost directly west of the North Fork Ranger Station at an elevation of 8,168 feet. It has been staffed every year since the early 1920's. This lookout is not located on the mountain top, but at the sheer edge of a point in front of the mountain. At this place one can see up the Middle Fork canyon like no other place and there are excellent views of the Salmon River Canyon. Long Tom is easily reached by vehicle up Colson Creek or Spring Creek roads. Hikers willing to endure a steep 5,100 foot vertical climb can reach Long Tom by trail from Colson Creek, or in an even more strenuous hike, from the mouth of the Middle Fork up Long Tom Creek. The lookout received its name from an old mining device used extensively on Long Tom Creek.



OREANA LOOKOUT (Unstaffed)

Oreana Lookout is northwest of the North Fork Ranger Station and has an elevation of 8,079 feet. This lookout was staffed until about 1968. The building still stands. It has been left open for the public to use so long as there is no vandalism which would lead to safety hazards, eyesores, and therefore, its destruction. Oreana is situated on a fairly good road, the same one as Long Tom Lookout, until one cuts off the Long Tom Ridge to drive over to the Oreana Ridge.



ULYSSES LOOKOUT (Unstaffed)

Ulysses Lookout is located northwest of the North Fork Ranger Station at an elevation of 7,649 feet. It stands on a point at the end of a ridge between Sage and Brush Creeks. The shelter was probably built in the early 1930's and features a 70-foot metal tower, one of the three lookouts on the forest with large metal towers. It has not been staffed since 1963. The lookout tower and building are still in good condition and can be seen from the drive up Indian Creek.



BLUE NOSE LOOKOUT (Unstaffed)

Blue Nose Lookout is situated northwest of the North Fork Ranger Station and has an elevation of 8,677 feet. It is in the Bitterroot Mountains along the Idaho-Montana border, very near Horse Creek Pass. Travelers going along Spring Creek towards Alta, Montana, pass Blue Nose along the way. Access is easy during the summer months. Blue Nose is probably the second oldest lookout on the forest and was staffed at least through the 1940's and perhaps the 1950's. It has been left open for public use and is being considered as an historic site.



BEARTRAP LOOKOUT (Unstaffed)

Beartrap Lookout is located directly west of the North Fork Ranger Station at an elevation of 8,078 feet. It sits at the edge of Beartrap Ridge between Owl Creek and the East Fork of Owl Creek. It is on the north side of the Salmon River in the Bitterroot Mountains. Although not used since 1968, the building is still in fair condition and is left open to hunters, hikers, and all others interested, so long as people don't vandalize it. It is easily reached by road from Spring Creek or Alta, Montana. It can be accessed on foot from Owl Creek.



GRANITE MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT (Unstaffed)

Granite Mountain Lookout is located directly north of the North Fork Ranger Station with an elevation of 6,354 feet. It has the distinction of being the lowest lookout on the forest. Most of the North Fork drainage can be seen from Granite Mountain Lookout, as well as most of the Hughes Creek, Dahlenega Creek, and Sheep Creek drainages. It is easily accessible by a good road which takes off from Highway 93 near Gibbonsville. The building is still standing and in good repair.

BUTTS CREEK POINT LOOKOUT (Unstaffed)

Butts Creek Point Lookout is located directly west and a little south of the North Fork Ranger Station. It has an elevation of 7,836 feet. It was originally in the old Idaho (Payette) Forest. It was staffed nearly every season through 1981. Access to the Butts Point Lookout is not for the lazy or the poorly conditioned; the hike is an upward ascent of 4,900 vertical feet from the Salmon River Lodge and is extremely strenuous. The only other way in is by helicopter.

WILDLIFE **on the** **Salmon National Forest**

The Salmon National Forest contains a wide variety of habitat types capable of supporting wildlife populations too numerous to mention individually. Following is a list of some:

The wildlife on the Salmon National Forest includes mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Of these, 155 species are found on the forest year-round, 88 only nest here, 57 migrate across the forest, and 11 spend the winter months here.

A total of 337 vertebrate species are found on the Salmon National Forest at some time of the year.

MAMMALS

BIG GAME

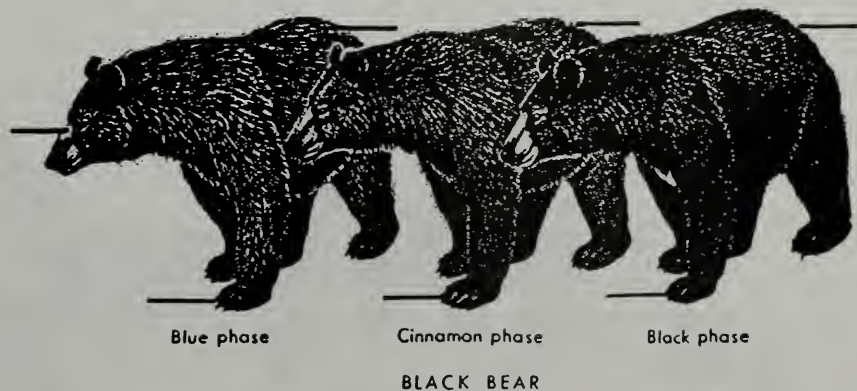
If you are here to hunt, please check your Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Regulations for open seasons, controlled hunts, and limits.

Some of the larger wildlife that reside on this forest are:

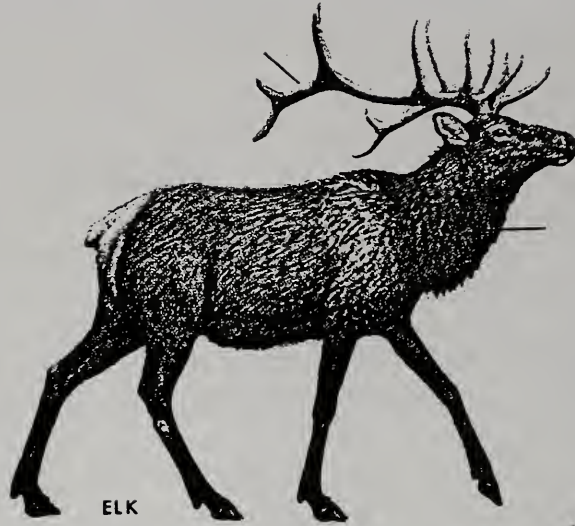
Bighorn Sheep - Creamy-white rump; massive coiled horns.



Black Bear - The black bear has a blue phase, cinnamon phase, and black phase. No hump on shoulders; face brown, not dished; claws small.



Elk - Neck chestnut-brown; rump patch pale yellowish.



ELK

Moose - Body dark brown; antlers (on male) palmate; overhanging snout; "bell" on throat; no white; large size.



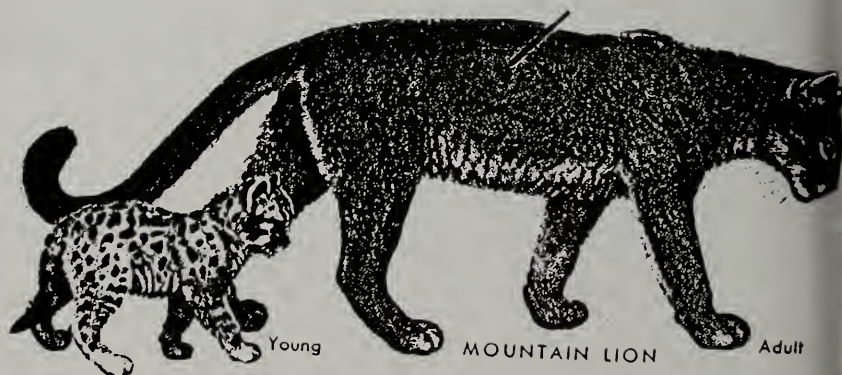
MOOSE

Mountain Goat - White; horns and hoofs black; beard.



MOUNTAIN GOAT

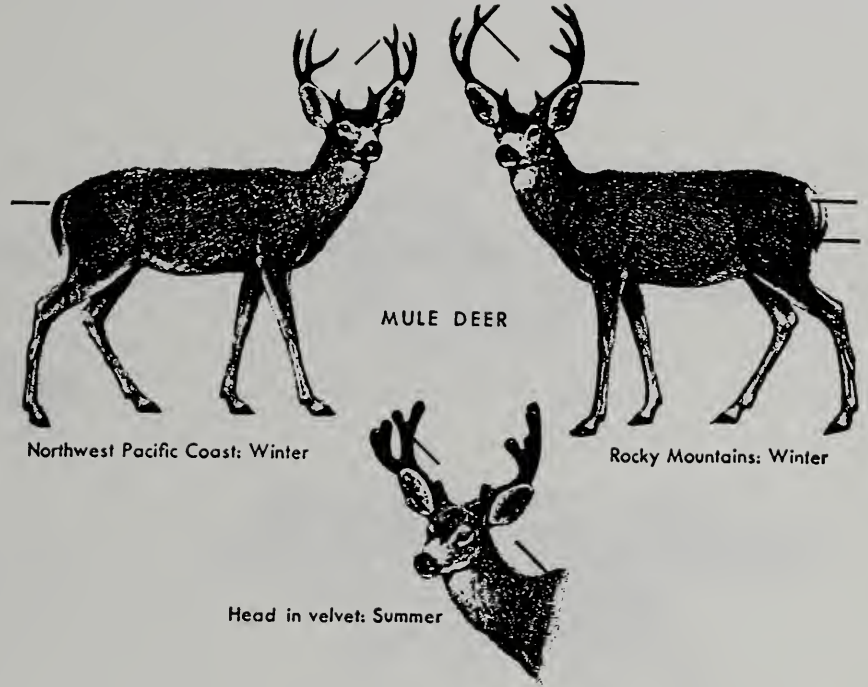
Mountain Lion - The young are spotted. Adults tawny to grayish; large; long tail with dark brown tip.



Young

MOUNTAIN LION

Adult



Mule Deer - Winter, whitish rump, large ears, black-tipped tail. Antlers in velvet, summer.

Pronghorn Antelope - Body pale tan; bands on throat, rump patch, and lower sides white.



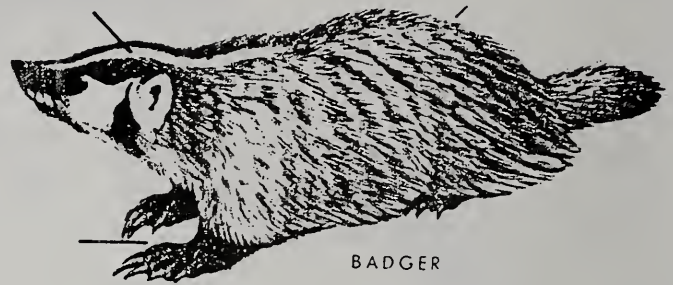
White-tailed Deer - Winter, male: Body blue-gray; large tail white beneath; antlers branch from main beam. Summer, female: Body reddish; large tail white beneath. Fawn: Spotted; tail white beneath.



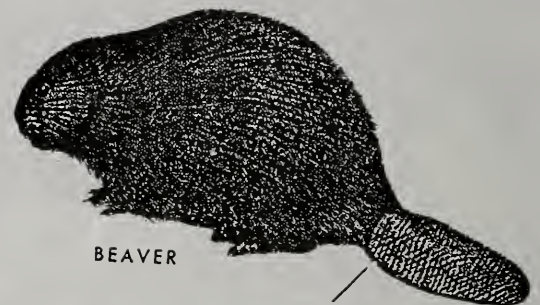
SMALL ANIMALS

Some of the more common, well-known smaller wildlife on the Salmon National Forest include:

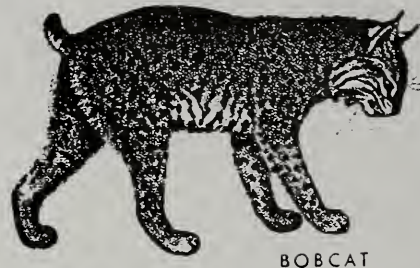
Badger - Yellowish gray; white stripe on forehead; feet black.



Beaver - Tail scaly, paddle-shaped, flattened on top and bottom.



Bobcat - Short tail with tip black only on top.



Chipmunk - Pale yellowish gray; small size.



Coyote - Rusty legs, feet, and ears; nose pad less than 1 inch wide; tail down when running.



Golden-mantled Squirrel - Stripes on body only; coppery head.



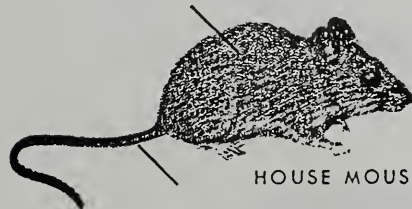
GOLDEN-MANTLED SQUIRREL

Grey Wolf - Usually gray; nose pad more than 1 inch wide; tail high when running.



GRAY WOLF

House Mouse - Grayish brown with gray or buff belly; tail scaly; incisors smooth.



HOUSE MOUSE

Lynx - Short tail with tip black all the way around.



LYNX

Mink - Rich dark brown; white on chin.



MINK

Muskrat - Rich brown fur; scaly tail flattened on sides; water.

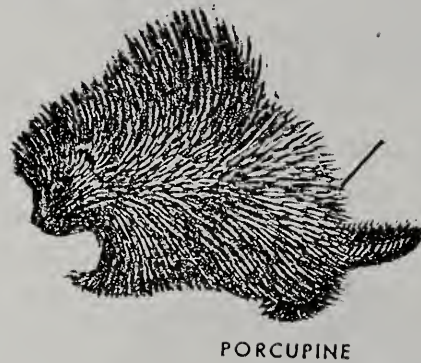


MUSKRAT

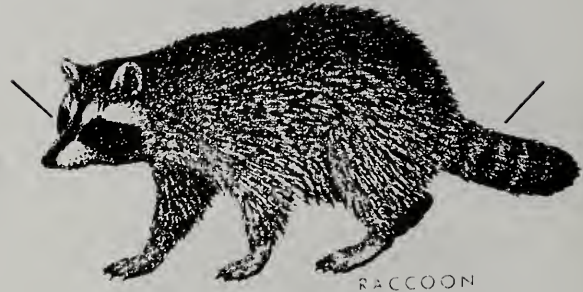
Northern Flying Squirrel - Fur soft;
olive-brown above, white on belly;
loose skin between front and hind legs.



Porcupine - Long sharp spines on
body and tail.



Raccoon - Black mask; tail with
rings.

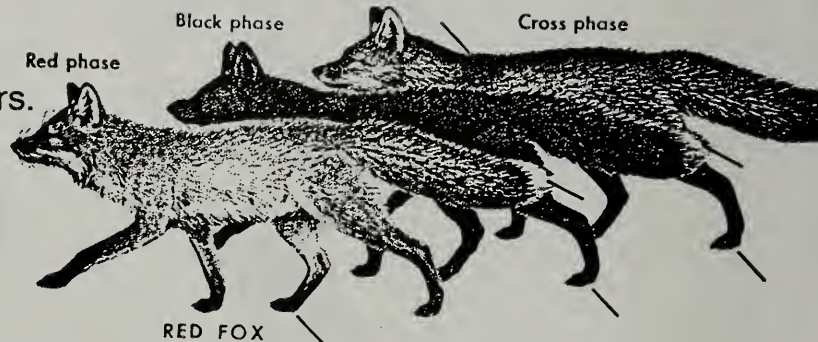


Red Fox - Red tip on bushy tail.

Red phase: Reddish yellow; feet black.

Black phase: Black with white-tipped hairs.

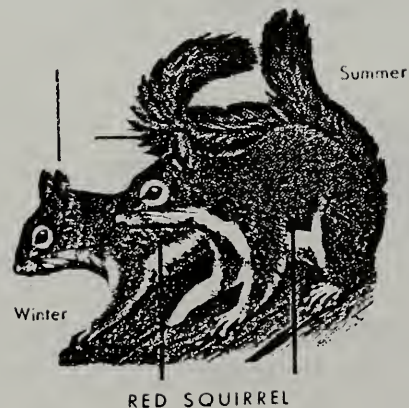
Cross phase: Reddish yellow to brown;
dark cross over shoulders.



Red Squirrel - Upperparts yellowish
or reddish; belly white.

Winter: Ear tufts.

Summer: Black line along side.



River Otter - Rich brown underparts, silvery underparts; tail thick at base.



RIVER OTTER

Striped Skunk - Black with white stripes along tail.



Striped Skunk

Weasel - Hind legs brownish; black tip on long tail.



WEASEL

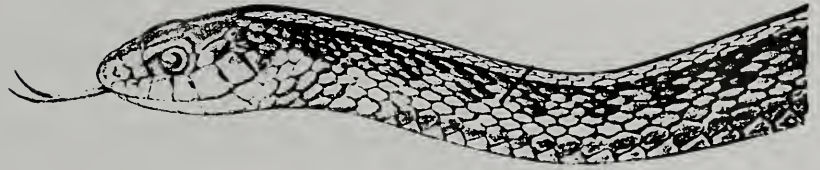
Wolverine - Dark brown; broad yellowish stripes from shoulders to rump.



WOLVERINE

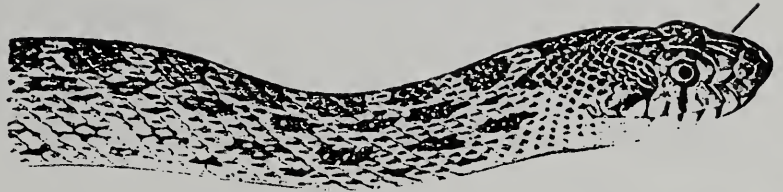
REPTILES ON THE SALMON NATIONAL FOREST CONSIST OF SEVEN SPECIES:

Common Garter Snake - Eyes relatively large; usually 7 upper labials; belly often bluish.



COMMON GARTER SNAKE

Great Basin Gopher Snake - Usually prefrontals; dorsal scales keeled.



GOPHER

Rubber Boa - Vertical pupils; large plates on top of head; above plain brown.



RUBBER BOA

Western Rattlesnake - Horny button or rattle on tail; keeled scales. Only rattler with usually more than two internasals in contact with rostral. Size and shape of dorsal blotches vary. Pit viper; dangerous.



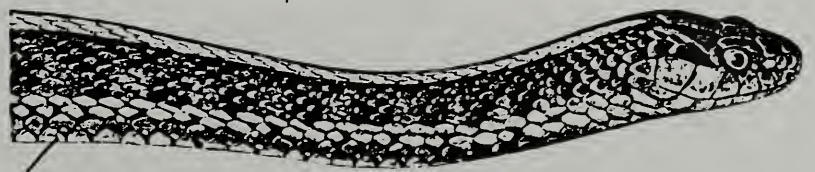
WESTERN RATTLESNAKE

Western Skink - Adult striped. Young with blue tail; dark lateral stripe extends well out on tail.



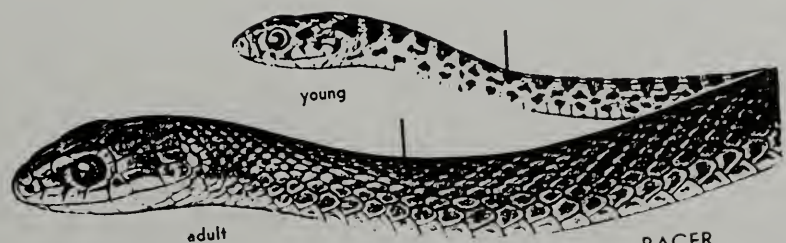
WESTERN

Western Terrestrial Garter Snake - Usually 8 upper labials; belly color varies but seldom bluish; great variation in dorsal pattern.



W. TERRESTRIAL GARTER SNAKE

Western Yellow-bellied Racer - Plain olive or brown above. Young blotched.



RACER

FISH
on the
Salmon National Forest

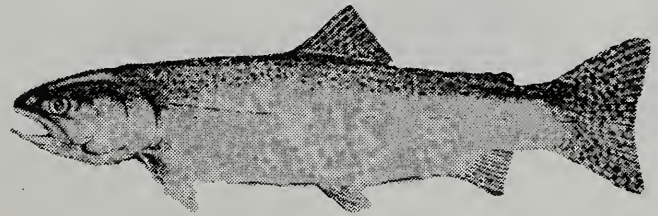
Check your Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Regulations for general and special seasons and limits.

The Salmon National Forest contains a wide variety of habitat types capable of supporting fish populations too numerous to mention individually.

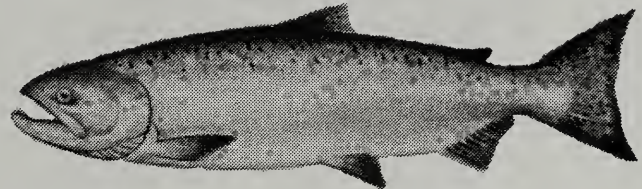
There are three migrant species of fish that return to forest habitats annually to complete one or more life processes. The resident species remain in forest environments during their entire life cycle.

The three anadromous species are:

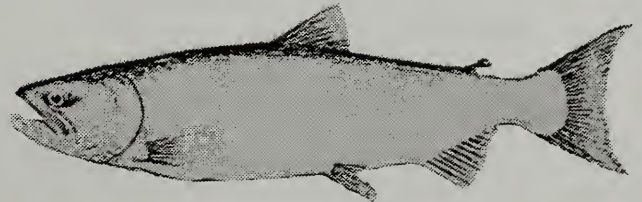
Steelhead Trout - Steelhead are native ocean-run Rainbow Trout over 20 inches in length. Juveniles migrate to the ocean, return as adults after 1-2 years at sea to spawn. They travel up to 1,800 miles to and from the ocean.



Chinook Salmon - Adults are generally 18-40 inches in length. Adults return to their native rivers to spawn after 1-3 years at sea. Juveniles migrate to the ocean after 18 months in streams.



Sockeye Salmon - The Sockeye Salmon is native ocean-run Kokanee Salmon.



Some of the resident species are:

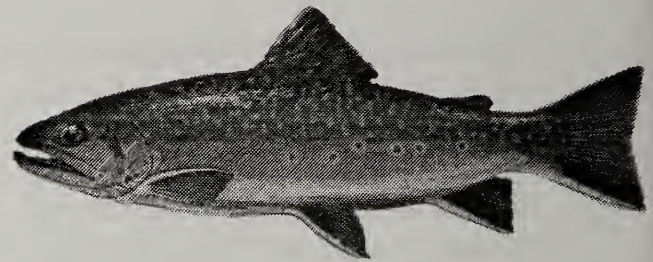
Cutthroat Trout - This is the most common native trout and is named for the red slashes beneath its jaw.



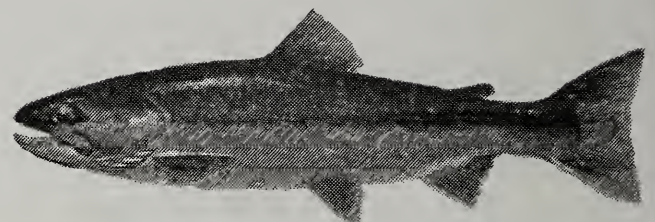
Rainbow Trout - This classic western trout is found throughout Idaho.



Brook Trout - This fish was introduced from the eastern United States. They tend to over populate; therefore, limits are liberal.



Bull Trout - Another name for this fish Dolly Varden. This is THE native predatory trout of Idaho.



Mountain Whitefish - This small, toothless fish is a native and abundant.



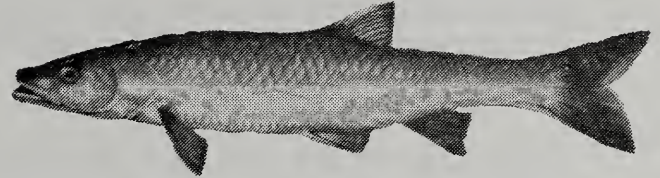
Smallmouth Bass - Originally native east of the Continental Divide, this specie grows slowly; therefore, special regulations are implemented.



White Sturgeon - This native is the largest of all American fresh water fish. Sturgeons are extremely long lived; those over 6 feet long exceed 30 years of age. Captured sturgeon must not be removed from the water. Any sturgeon caught must be released immediately, unharmed.



Northern Squawfish - These native fish are not classified as game fish; there is no bag limit.



Sculpin - Many native sculpin species live in the rubble bottoms of streams throughout Idaho, feeding primarily on insects. Because of their small size (3-4 inches), mottled sculpin are an important food item for large cutthroat, rainbow, and brown trout. They also act as an indicator species, since they can survive only in high quality, unpolluted water. Neither sculpin, nor any other live fish, may be used as bait in Idaho.



FISHING OPPORTUNITIES

on the
Salmon National Forest

Many of our scenic alpine lakes are either stocked by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game from the air or have naturally reproducing populations of cutthroat or rainbow trout. Due to heavy snowpack, many of these lakes are not accessible until July or early August; therefore, check with local authorities before attempting to reach them.

Discarding nongame fish on the shore of the river has no impact on their populations; they draw flies and make fishing less pleasant for others. Please release unwanted fish into the water and pack out your litter.

The best way to freeze fish is in water. Cardboard milk cartons work well. Fill the carton with fish (heads first) and add water to 1-1/2 inches of the top. Freeze as many fish as you'll need for a single meal in one container; **DO NOT refreeze thawed fish**. The solid block of ice protects against oxidation and dehydration (freezer burn). Another method is to wrap fish in plastic, then double-wrap in freezer paper. Label the package by species, number of fish, and the date it was frozen; use the oldest first.

LAKES/RIVERS	FISH	FACILITIES
Bighorn Crags Mountain Lakes (Cobalt Ranger District)	Cutthroat Trout (wild/hatchery) Rainbow Trout (wild/hatchery) Golden Trout (wild)	None
Iron Lake (Salmon Ranger District)	Rainbow Trout	Campground Toilets
Lemhi Range Mountain Lakes	Cutthroat Trout (wild/hatchery) Rainbow Trout (wild/hatchery)	None
Meadow Lake (Leadore Ranger District)	Rainbow Trout (wild)	Campground Toilets
Wallace Lake (Salmon Ranger District)	Rainbow Trout (hatchery)	Campground Toilets

LAKES/RIVERS

Williams Lake
(Salmon Ranger District)

Yellowjacket Lake
(Cobalt Ranger District)

Lemhi River

Salmon River
(North Fork Ranger District)

North Fork
(North Fork Ranger District)

FISH

Bull Trout (wild)
(Dolly Varden)
Rainbow Trout (wild)

Rainbow Trout
(wild/hatchery)

Brook Trout (wild)
Bull Trout (wild)
(Dolly Varden)
Cutthroat Trout (wild)
Rainbow Trout
(wild/hatchery)
Whitefish (wild)

Bull Trout (wild)
(Dolly Varden)
Cutthroat Trout (wild)
Rainbow Trout (wild)
Steelhead
(wild/hatchery)
Whitefish (wild)

Cutthroat Trout (wild)
Rainbow Trout
(wild/hatchery)
Whitefish (wild)

FACILITIES

Campground
Toilets
Docks
Boat Ramps

Campground
Toilets

Campgrounds
Toilets

Campgrounds
Toilets
Boat Ramps

Campgrounds
Toilets

**FISH SPECIES LIST
COBALT RANGER DISTRICT
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST**

CT = Cutthroat Trout
BK = Eastern Brook Trout
MW = Mountain Whitefish
CK = Chinook Salmon

RB = Rainbow Trout
DV = Bull Trout (formerly Dolly Varden)
SH = Steelhead Trout

BASIC = The stream may be stocked with fry or fingerlings (or has been in the past).

WILD = A fishery totally supported by natural production of native fish.

LEGAL = The stream is stocked annually with catchable sized trout.

NAME OF STREAM	CT	RB	BK	DV	MW	SH	CK	MGMT.	ACCESS
Arnett Creek		X	X					BASIC	PICKUP
Beaver Creek		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Brush Creek	X	X				X		WILD	TRAIL
Camas Creek (Mile 0.0 to 5.1)	X	X		X	X	X	X	WILD	TRAIL
Camas Creek (Mile 5.1 to 11.2)	X	X		X	X	X	X	WILD	PICKUP
Camas Creek (Mile 11.2 to 13.7)	X	X		X	X	X	X	WILD	PICKUP
Camas Creek (Mile 13.7 to 16.9)	X	X		X	X	X	X	WILD	PICKUP
Camas Creek, West Fork (to bndry)	X	X		X	X	X	X	WILD	TRAIL
Castle Creek	X	X		X		X	X	WILD	4WD
Clear Creek	X	X		X		X	X	BASIC	TRAIL
Deep Creek		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Deep Creek, Little		X		X				BASIC	TRAIL
Garden Creek		X						BASIC	PICKUP
Hoodoo Creek		X						WILD	PICKUP
Moyer Creek		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Moyer Creek (South Fork)		X		X				BASIC	TRAIL
Musgrove Creek		X	X					BASIC	PICKUP
Napias Creek		X	X	X				BASIC	PICKUP
Panther Creek (Mile 0.0 to 19.3)		X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	PICKUP
Panther Creek (Mile 19.3 to 20.1)		X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Panther Creek (Mile 20.1 to 29.5)		X			X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Panther Creek (Mile 29.5 to 45.6)		X	X	X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Porphyry Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Rabbit Creek		X	X					BASIC	NONE
Salmon River, Middle Fork (Mile 21.7 to 11.8)	X	X		X	X	X	X	WILD	RAFT
Salmon River, Middle Fork (Mile 11.8 to 21.7)	X	X		X		X	X	WILD	RAFT
Salmon River, Middle Fork (Mile 21.7 to 35.2)	X	X		X		X	X	WILD	RAFT
Sharkey Creek		X	X					BASIC	4WD
Sheep Creek	X	X				X	X	WILD	TRAIL

COBALT RANGER DISTRICT
(continued)

Silver Creek		X		X				X		X		WILD		PICKUP
Smith Gulch						X						BASIC		NONE
Trail Creek				X				X				BASIC		PICKUP
Wards Bulch				X		X						BASIC		PICKUP
Woodtick Creek				X				X				BASIC		PICKUP
Yellowjacket Creek		X		X								WILD		TRAIL

**FISH SPECIES LIST
NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST**

CT = Cutthroat Trout
BK = Eastern Brook Trout
MW = Mountain Whitefish
CK = Chinook Salmon

RB = Rainbow Trout
DV = Bull Trout (formerly Dolly Varden)
SH = Steelhead Trout

BASIC = The stream may be stocked with fry or fingerlings (or has been in the past).

WILD = A fishery totally supported by natural production of native fish.

LEGAL = The stream is stocked annually with catchable sized trout.

NAME OF STREAM	CT	RB	BK	DV	MW	SH	CK	MGMT.	ACCESS
Boulder Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Boulder Creek (East)		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Carmen Creek		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Colson Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Corn Creek		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Fourth of July Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
Horse Creek (Mile 0.0 to 9.6)	X	X	X			X	X	BASIC	TRAIL
Hughes Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Hull Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	AUTO
Indian Creek	X	X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Moose Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Owl Creek	X	X		X		X		BASIC	TRAIL
Pierce Creek	X		X			X		BASIC	4WD
Pine Creek	X	X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Salmon River (Mi. 183.5 to 198.5)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Salmon River (Mi. 198.5 to 210.2)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	PICKUP
Salmon River (Mi. 210.2 to 232.3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Salmon River (Mi. 232.3 to 237.2)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Salmon River (Mi. 237.2 to 253.6)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Salmon River (Mi. 253.6 to 258.4)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Salmon River, North Fork (Mile 0.0 to 15.2)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	LEGAL	AUTO
Salmon River, North Fork (Mile 15.2 to 27.3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	LEGAL	AUTO
Sheep Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Spring Creek	X			X				BASIC	PICKUP
Squaw Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Stein Gulch	X							BASIC	PICKUP
Twin Creek	X	X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Wagonhammer Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP

**FISH SPECIES LIST
LEADORE RANGER DISTRICT
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST**

CT = Cutthroat Trout
BK = Eastern Brook Trout
MW = Mountain Whitefish
CK = Chinook Salmon

RB = Rainbow Trout
DV = Bull Trout (formerly Dolly Varden)
SH = Steelhead Trout

BASIC = The stream may be stocked with fry or fingerlings (or has been in the past).

WILD = A fishery totally supported by natural production of native fish.

LEGAL = The stream is stocked annually with catchable sized trout.

NAME OF STREAM	CT	RB	BK	DV	MW	SH	CK	MGMT.	ACCESS
Agency Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
Bear Valley Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Big Bear Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
Big Eightmile Creek		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Big Timber Creek	X	X		X	X			BASIC	PICKUP
Bohannon Creek (East Fork)		X						BASIC	PICKUP
Canyon Creek		X	X					BASIC	AUTO
Cruickshank Creek	X	X	X					BASIC	PICKUP
Dairy Creek				X				BASIC	4WD
Deer Creek				X				BASIC	NONE
Eighteen Mile Creek		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Frank Hall Creek	X							BASIC	NONE
Geertson Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Hawley Creek	X	X						LEGAL	PICKUP
Hayden Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Hayden Creek (East Fork)	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Kenney Creek	X	X			X			BASIC	PICKUP
Kirtley Creek	X	X	X					BASIC	PICKUP
Lemhi River (Mile 0.0 to 33.5)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Lemhi River (Mile 33.5 to 56.0)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Little Eightmile Creek	X							BASIC	PICKUP
Little Timber Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Little Timber Creek, Middle Fork	X	X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Little Timber Creek, North Fork	X			X				BASIC	PICKUP
Mill Creek		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Pattee Creek		X						BASIC	AUTO
Pratt Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
Purcell Creek		X	X					BASIC	AUTO
Quaking Aspen Creek	X	X						BASIC	TRAIL
Reese Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
Reservoir Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	TRAIL
Salmon River (Mi. 258.4 to 259.3)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO

**FISH SPECIES LIST
SALMON RANGER DISTRICT
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST**

CT = Cutthroat Trout
BK = Eastern Brook Trout
MW = Mountain Whitefish
CK = Chinook Salmon

RB = Rainbow Trout
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SH = Steelhead Trout

BASIC = The stream may be stocked with fry or fingerlings (or has been in the past).

WILD = A fishery totally supported by natural production of native fish.

LEGAL = The stream is stocked annually with catchable sized trout.

NAME OF STREAM	CT	RB	BK	DV	MW	SH	CK	MGMT.	ACCESS
Big Hat Creek	X							BASIC	AUTO
Boulder Creek, East		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Hat Creek	X							BASIC	PICKUP
Haynes Creek		X						BASIC	PICKUP
Iron Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	AUTO
Iron Creek, North Fork		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Iron Creek, South Fork		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Iron Creek - Trib. A (unnamed)		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Iron Creek, West Fork		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Jesse Creek				X				BASIC	PICKUP
Lake Creek		X		X				BASIC	AUTO
McDevitt Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
McKim Creek	X							BASIC	PICKUP
McKim Creek, North Fork	X							BASIC	4WD
Moose Creek		X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Peel Tree Creek		X		X				BASIC	NONE
Perreau Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP
Pine Creek	X	X		X		X		BASIC	PICKUP
Salmon River (Mi. 259.3 to 286.4)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Salmon River (Mi. 286.4 to 298.5)	X	X		X	X	X	X	BASIC	AUTO
Slide Creek		X		X				BASIC	PICKUP
Spring Creek		X						BASIC	PICKUP
Twelvemile Creek	X	X		X				BASIC	AUTO
Williams Creek	X	X						BASIC	AUTO
Williams Creek, South Fork	X							BASIC	PICKUP
Withington Creek	X	X						BASIC	PICKUP

BIRDS

We have 221 species of birds, including resident, summer resident, migrants, and winter visitors. A very few of the more common residents are:

Blackbird (Red-winged) - Males have red shoulders. Females and immature males resemble large sparrows, but are longer billed and more heavily streaked, often with a tinge of red on shoulder or throat.



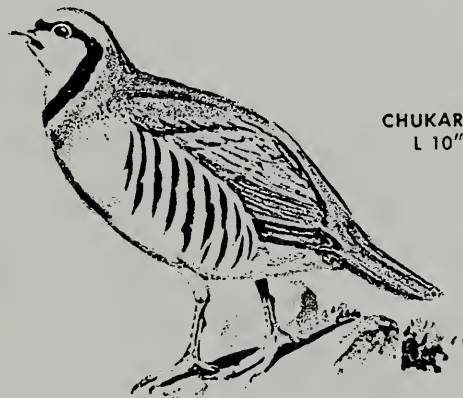
RED-
WINGED
BLACKBIRD
L 7¼"

Chickadee - Black-ribbed, dark-capped acrobats, tame and friendly. Only in the mountains of the northwest do more than two species occur together. Sexes are similar and young are like adults. Chickadees nest in cavities in trees and nest boxes, and most are easily attracted to feed stations.



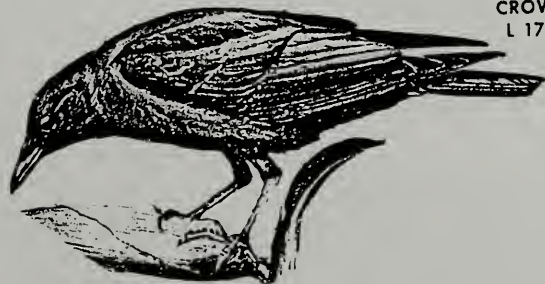
BLACK-CAPPED
CHICKADEE
L 4½"

Chukar - Locally common, this large European partridge prefers open, rocky, barren lands. Sexes are similar, with a light olive-brown back, creamy underparts with chestnut striping on the flanks, and a cream-colored face with prominent black border.



CHUKAR
L 10"

Crow (Common) - Large flocking birds recognized by their solid black plumage, their cawing or croaking notes, and their fondness for open country. They walk rather than hop.



COMMON
CROW
L 17"

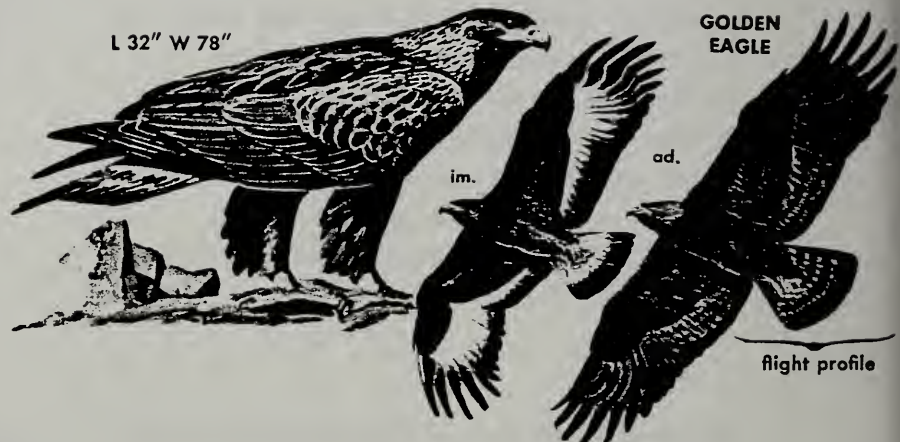
Dove (Mourning) - At all seasons the commonest native dove in suburbs and farmlands. Slim body and long tapered tail. Flight is swift and direct, without coasting; the whistling of the wings is diagnostic. Nests singly, feeds in flocks.



Eagle (Bald) - Rare and local along shores. Adult plumage, white head and tail on brown body, is unmistakable. Immatures are brown, mottled irregularly with white until their fourth year. Bill is much heavier than Golden Eagle's, and legs are feathered halfway down the tarsus. Flies with deep strokes, soars on flattened wings. Note large head, short tail. Chief food is fish. Call similar to Golden Eagle's, but softer



Eagle (Golden) - A rare bird of remote mountains, tundra, grasslands, and deserts. Both adults and immatures have the rich dark brown body plumage. The golden neck feathers are seen only at close range. The broad white tail band and white wing patches of the immature are good field marks. Legs are feathered to the toes.



Falcon (Prairie) - Streamlined hawks with long pointed wings, large heads, and tails that narrow at the tip. They are rapid on the wing, with a direct, choppy, powerful flight, though they sometimes soar with the tail spread open.



Prairie Falcon

Finch (House) - Abundant in bottomlands, canyons, suburbs, and ranches in the west. Nests to 7,000 feet elevation. Tail is less notched than in other finches.



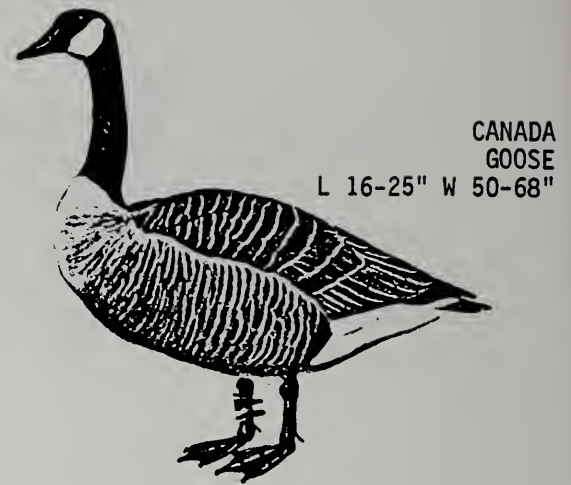
HOUSE
FINCH
L 5¼"

Goldfinch (American) - Common in flocks in weedy fields, bushes, roadsides, and in seed-bearing trees. Bright yellow with black cap and wings. Fond of thistles, sunflowers, and dandelions.

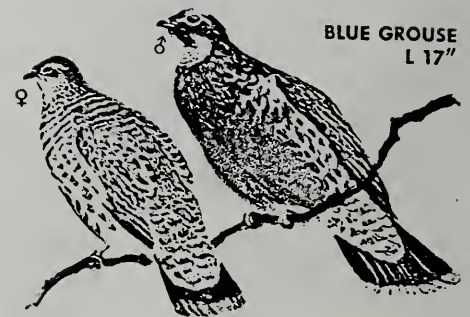


AMERICAN
GOLDFINCH
L 4¼"

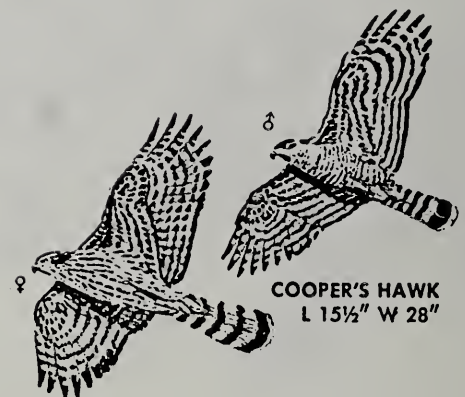
Goose (Canada) - The most common and best-known goose, identified by the black head and neck and broad white cheek.



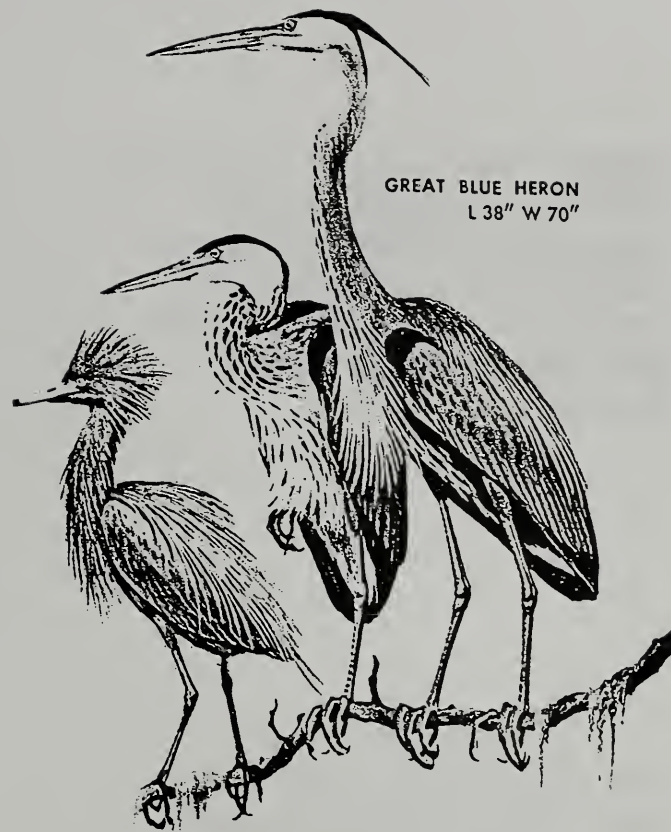
Grouse (Blue) - Common in deciduous woodlands in summer, in mountain thickets of fir in winter. The male is told by its plain gray plumage and the orange or yellow patch of skin above the eye. The female is dark mottled brown.



Hawk (Cooper's) - Feed mainly on birds and small mammals. These long-tailed hunters with short rounded wings fly rapidly with short wingbeats interrupted by glides. Females are larger than males, so species overlap in size. Sexes are similar in plumage.



Heron (Great Blue) - This largest of the dark herons is common on fresh water as well as salt. Head is largely white, underparts are dark. When hunting, walks slowly through shallows or stands with head hunched on shoulders.



GREAT BLUE HERON
L 38" W 70"

Jay (Gray) - Locally common in northern coniferous woods, especially about lumber camps, where it is very tame. Adult is recognized by the black and white pattern of head and nape.



GRAY JAY
L 10"

Killdeer - Very common in fields and pastures, often far from water. Adult killdeer has two neck bands, juvenal only one. Orange on the upper tail and lower back. Feigns injury near its nest to distract intruders.



KILLDEER
L 8"

Lark (Horned) - Common in large fields, at the shore, and in other open places. Recognize adults by the black breast mark and facial design; immature shows these marks less distinctly.



HORNED LARK
L 6½"

Magpie (Blackbilled) - Common and conspicuous in open country near heavy brush or occasional trees that support its huge nest. Long streaming tail and white wing patches characterize magpies.

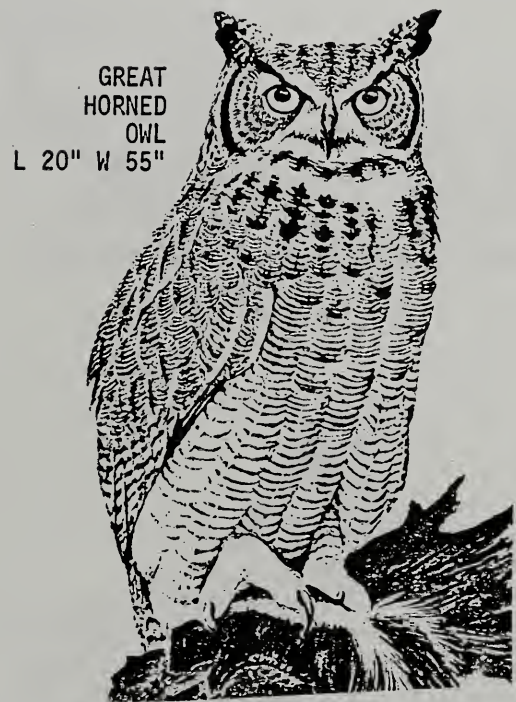


BLACK-BILLED
MAGPIE
L 18"

Mallard - Male is recognized by its green head, white neck band, and rust breast. Female is mottled brown. Both have a blue speculum, broadly bordered in front and back with white.



Owl - Large-headed, short necked birds of prey, mostly nocturnal and best seen and more frequently heard at dusk. The large eyes are fixed in their sockets, so the entire head moves as owls shift their gaze. The flat, round, or heart-shaped "facial disk" conceals the large external ear flaps. Fly silently, hunting for rodents and other small mammals. Females are like males, but larger; immature resemble adults.



Partridge (Gray) - Locally abundant on agricultural lands, especially those under irrigation. The face and throat are orange-brown without a black border.



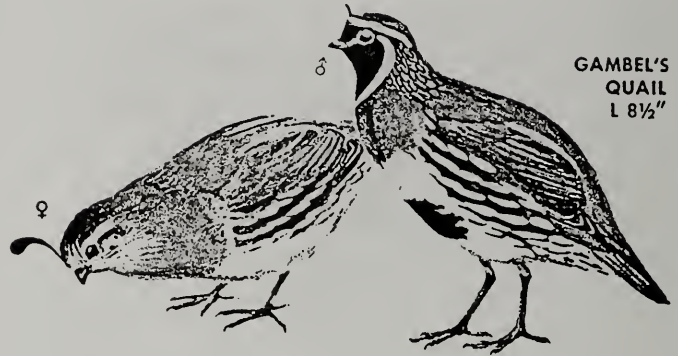
Pheasant (Ring-necked) -

Common in open woods and on farmland in brush, hedgerows, and cornfields. Both sexes have the long pointed tail and short rounded wings. The male is much more colorful.



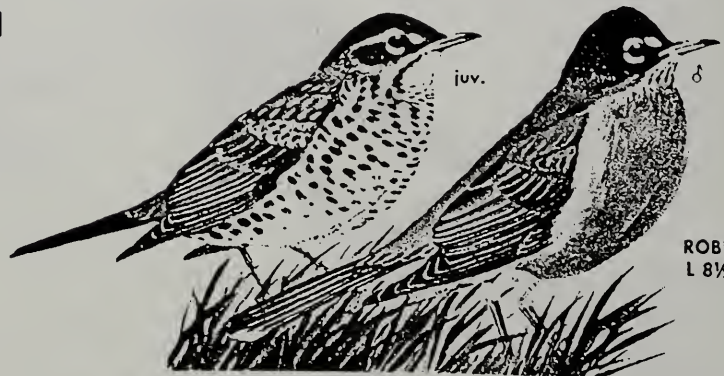
RING-NECKED
PHEASANT
L 27"

Quail (Gambel's) - This is a common quail of drier habitats. Teardrop topknot, chestnut flanks, broadly streaked with white in both sexes.



GAMBEL'S
QUAIL
L 8½"

Robin - A common well-known bird often seen on lawns searching for insects and earthworms. In cold weather prefers moist woods or fruit-bearing trees. Adult is orange breasted (head of female is paler than male's); breast of juvenal is spotted.



ROBIN
L 8½"

Snipe (Common) - Common in marshes and bogs and along river banks. Generally stays close to cover.



COMMON SNIPE
L 9"

Sparrow - Told by the heavily streaked breast with a central spot and by the long slightly rounded tail which it "pumps" in flight.



SONG-
SPARROW
L 5½"

Starling - Introduced and widespread in North America, short-tailed, and fat bodied. Gregarious and aggressive, they are especially abundant at roosting sites.



STARLING
L 6"

Woodpecker - Strong bill, sharply pointed for chipping and digging into tree trunks or branches for wood-boring insects. The stiff tail is used as a prop.



Wren (Canyon) - Fairly common in canyons. A clear white throat and breast contrasting with its chestnut-brown belly distinguish this bird at a distance from other cliff-dwelling canyon species.



HISTORICAL MARKERS AND HISTORICAL SITES
on the
North Fork Ranger District
and the
Salmon National Forest

HISTORICAL MARKERS

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

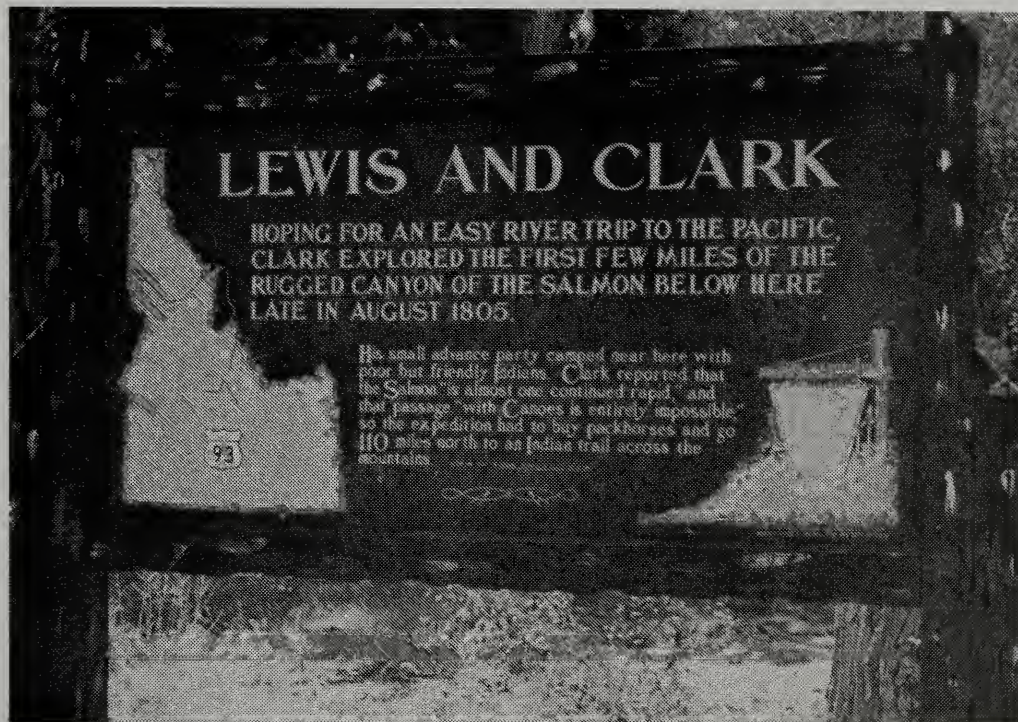
In 1978 Congress established the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. This trail provides three types of retracement opportunities: Water Trail Segments, Land Trail Segments, and Marked Motor Route Segments. There are several Marked Motor Route Segments on the North Fork Ranger District along U.S. Highway 93 and many more along the actual route (Idaho State Highway 28 and U.S. Highway 93 north) depicting Lewis and Clark's progress to the west coast.

NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT

North Fork - Milepost 326.2

This marker is located at North Fork, Idaho.

"Hoping for an easy trip to the Pacific, Clark explored the first few miles of the rugged canyon of the Salmon River below here late in August 1805."



Deep Creek - Milepost 342.3

Deep Creek (on U.S. Highway 93 north) is located approximately 13.5 miles north of the North Fork Ranger Station. "September 2, 1805, Lewis and Clark proceeded with much difficulty up the North Fork of the Salmon River. They camped on the west side of the river in this vicinity."

HISTORICAL SITES

GIBBONSVILLE (Townsite)

The historical town of Gibbonsville, Idaho, is located 11 miles north of the North Fork Ranger Station and was founded in 1877. The main part of the old town is just off (east) of U.S. Highway 93, which was the original route of Lewis and Clark on their way to the Pacific Ocean.

Gibbonsville was named for Colonel Gibbon who fought the Nez Perce Indians in the Big Hole Valley in Montana. However, Colonel Gibbon was never in Gibbonsville.

Gold mining was at its height between 1880 and 1900 when the population rose to approximately 1,500 to 3,500. The American Development and Reduction Mining Company was the major corporation and when, in 1907, a fire took their mill and chlorination plant, it brought about a quick decline which left the town destitute. Due to the remoteness of the area, the mill was never replaced and the town slowly died. Today, the historical town of Gibbonsville is primarily a retirement town and welcomes visitors.

ULYSSES MINE

Ulysses Mine is located approximately 5 miles north of the Salmon River road up Indian Creek. This road begins at the Indianola (Helicopter) Field Station, approximately 10.4 miles west of North Fork. The townsite is located on private property; however, it has been designated an Historical Site and visitors are allowed to roam to look at the history of the area. Buildings are still standing and a collection of abandoned mining equipment remains. At present, there are two gates across the Indian Creek road. These are unlocked and, if closed, access is by permission only to the public.



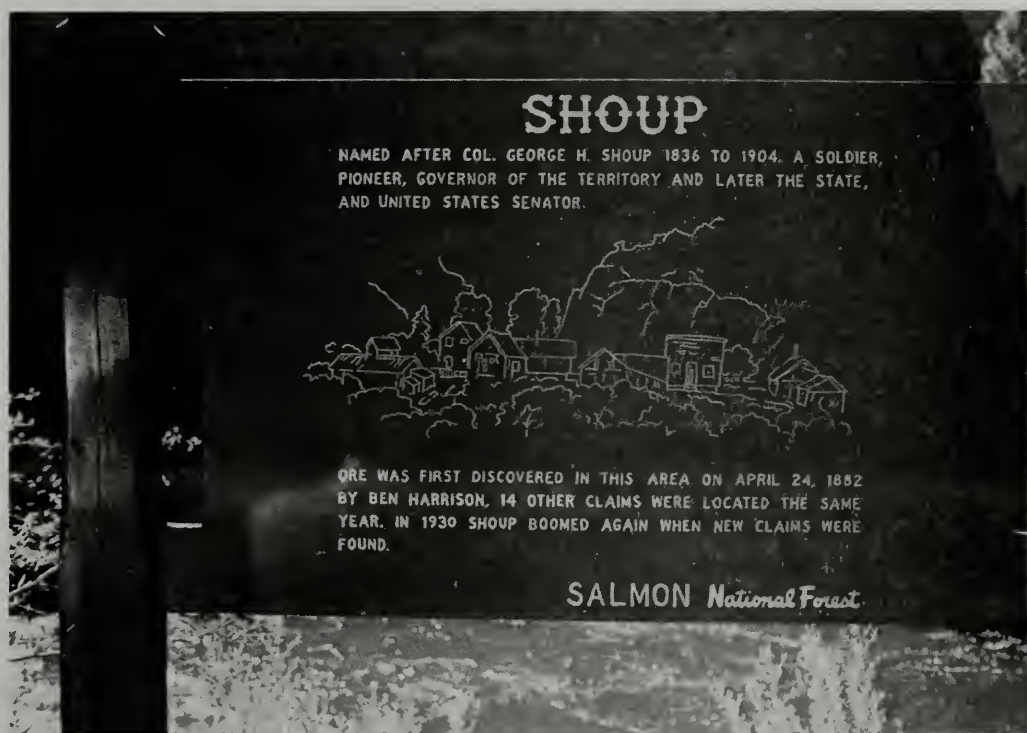
Mining activity began in the Indian Creek drainage around 1890. Extensive quartz mining followed and the community of Ulysses, the only town in the district, developed at the mine site. The total production of the district was a little less than \$600,000, of which the Ulysses mine produced 3/4 of this and the Kittie Burton most of the remainder.

Supplies were either floated down the river to Indianola or brought by pack trail along the river from Noble (present day North Fork). The road from Noble to Indianola was built in 1902.

A Post Office was established at Ulysses in 1902. Records show the population to be 65 at that time. By 1904, the Ulysses mine was the largest mine in the state being worked exclusively for its gold value. Forty men were employed and the Kitty Burton Gold Mining Company was spending \$200 a day on the enterprise. Power for the 15 stamp mill was received by a hydro-electric plant on Indian Creek. Gold production continued at Ulysses, at least until 1913.

SHOUP, IDAHO

Shoup, Idaho, a small settlement on the north bank of the Salmon River, is located 18.2 miles west of North Fork. It was named after Colonel George H. Shoup (1836-1904). Mr. Shoup was a soldier, a pioneer, first Governor of the territory, first Governor of the State and a United States Senator. Ore was discovered here by Ben Harrison April 24, 1882. Fourteen more claims were located the same year. Shoup boomed again in 1930 when new claims were found.



A stage road down the Salmon River reached a point within six miles of Shoup, where it gave way to a narrow trail. The people received triweekly mail communication with Salmon. Supplies were floated down the river on barges as far as Shoup, below which treacherous rapids made water transportation extremely hazardous. After the supplies were unloaded, the barges were unable to return upriver; therefore, they were taken apart and utilized as building materials.

CLIPPER BULLION MINE

The Clipper Bullion property is .5 mile west of Shoup on the south bank of the river. Since discovery in 1887, it yielded about \$75,000 in gold. Three veins were found on the property. They were found at higher elevations on the mountain side and are locally known as Tramway, Hennessey, and Clipper Bullion. These mines were unique in that the ore was transported by tramway down to the river. The most productive vein of the group was the Clipper Bullion. From the north bank visitors can see the old dilapidated building and various mining equipment that has been abandoned; also visible is the old tram cable going up the hill.



GOLD HILL MINE

This genuine 19th century gold mine is located .9 mile below the historic mining town of Shoup, Idaho. The Gold Hill Mine's history dates back through the Gold Rush Days of the late 1800's and early 1900's when this region was the scene of one of Idaho's wildest gold rushes.



GOLD HILL MINE (continued)

An underground tour through this old gold mine is offered by the present owners. They offer you a tour (11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) through the old mill where you will learn about gold mining methods; you may even try your own hand at gold panning.



INDIAN SHELTERS

A Sheepwater Indian shelter and dig is located between Pine and Panther Creeks, on the south shore of the river, about 24.3 miles west of the North Fork Ranger Station on the river road. This is one of several shelters along the river. This shelter has been excavated and contains evidence of habitation to 8,000 years ago, including petrographics on the rock face.



Another shelter with petrographics is well signed 34 miles west of the Station on the north shore of the river. This area is smaller but the petrographics are clear and can be seen from your vehicle.



LAKES on the Salmon National Forest

Idaho is a land of lakes and the Salmon National Forest has its share of them. Some can be accessed by vehicle to within a very short walk to the water's edge. Many of them are off the beaten track but most of these are accessible by a short hike from forest roads along well defined trails. Many of the lakes have been stocked by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Some have received fish to replenish the population already present and others have been stocked for the first time.

There are too many lakes located on our forest to mention each one. However, if you visit any of the four Ranger Districts (North Fork, Cobalt, Leadore, Salmon) or the Supervisor's Office, somebody will be glad to help by pointing out their locations and to tell you a little bit about them. Trail or road conditions may change from time to time, so be sure to ask the best route.

Most of the lakes can be reached over not-too-rough terrain, in one-half to three hours. To get to others, however, could involve more time and may require the use of pack animals, trail machines, or services of outfitters and guides. On trips entailing much over eight miles, pack horses or mules are recommended.

For trips to a lake where an overnight stay is planned, a back-pack may be sufficient. Size of the pack depends on the comfort required by the individual. Take dehydrated food and basic supplies to keep your load light. Please, bear in mind that the Salmon National Forest's waters are infected with the cyst, Giardia, so be sure to boil and/or treat your drinking and culinary water before use. If you choose to boil the water; you should maintain the boil for three to five minutes. Chemical disinfectants are not considered as reliable as heat in killing Giardia. One very important point to remember is the fact that dogs, like people, can get infected with Giardia. Unless they are carefully controlled, dogs can contaminate the water and continue the chain of infection from animals to humans. Your best bet, if possible, is to take a supply of water from home.

Ordinarily, the person accustomed to mountain hiking can make a one-day trip to a lake up to five miles off the road, spend the day fishing, and hike out in the late afternoon or evening. Terrain in the area should be taken into consideration when choosing a lake because some lakes two miles off the road could be much harder to reach than some five miles away.

If contemplating a trip to a lake in an unfamiliar area, one should: 1) Obtain accurate and complete information on how to find the lake from someone familiar with the country; 2) plan the trip carefully, making sure that all essential tackle, equipment, and food will be available when needed (flashlight, matches, compass, etc.); 3) wear appropriate clothing, particularly well-fitting shoes for the hike; 4) plan for plenty of time to get to the lake and back before dark and still have several hours left for fishing; 5) let someone know where you are going

and when you expect to return; and, 6) don't be too disappointed if you hit the lake on one of its "off" days; mountain lakes can result in nothing one day and limits the next.

All four Ranger Districts can boast about the lakes on their individual district, but the Cobalt District administers to approximately 25 mountain lakes in the Bighorn Crag area in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. This area includes drainages to all four sides of the mountain range. The Bighorn Crag are noted for scenic beauty with high, jagged peaks and sheer canyon walls. Mountain sheep are the most common game animal seen, but deer, elk, and bear also frequent this region. Motor equipment is prohibited in the wilderness area. Main access is by Forest Service road from Salmon up Panther Creek to the Yellowjacket Road or from Challis over Morgan Creek and down Panther Creek to the same road. A road branches to the right from the Middle Fork Peak road and climbs along a ridge to end where the trail starts toward Cathedral Lake and the Crag. Forest Service trails also lead in from the east and north, but require fairly long pack trips. This area is very popular with back-packers from all over the country. Check with the folks at the Cobalt Ranger Station; they'll be happy to help you.

May you enjoy your visits to our beautiful mountain lakes.

SCENIC LOOPS
on the
North Fork Ranger District

NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT

We're very proud of the beautiful country that we have here on the North Fork Ranger District of the Salmon National Forest. We have some scenic loops that will lead you right back to North Fork, Idaho, if you so choose.

GIBBONSVILLE

At milepost 337.2, about 11.0 miles north of the District's office, turn right at the junction of U.S. Highway 93 and Forest Service Road #079 to drive into the historical townsite of Gibbonsville. This road continues over Big Hole Pass and comes out on Montana State Highway 43 just west of Wisdom, Montana. Turn left (west) on Highway 43 and travel to the junction of U.S. Highway 93 at Lost Trail Pass. Turn left back into Idaho and head south for North Fork. You will have passed through some beautiful country, perhaps have seen some wildlife.

On this trip, you have the opportunity to visit the Historical Big Hole Battleground in Montana where Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe, during his famous retreat, fought a key battle with Colonel John Gibbon and the U.S. Calvary.

This loop will more than likely take a full day, so pack a lunch and be prepared for an interesting journey. Some of this trip is on dirt road, much is on paved highway.

HULL CREEK OR HUGHES CREEK TO SAGE CREEK

A trip from Hull Creek to Sage Creek (all the way on Forest Service Road #005) or Hughes Creek (Forest Service Roads #091 and #008) to Sage Creek (Forest Service Road #005 [or the other way around]) consists of dirt and primitive roads. Drive north to the Hull Creek road or the Hughes Creek road and turn left, continue to Sage Creek road. To return to the North Fork District Office, turn east at the bottom of Sage Creek onto the Salmon River road. There is little doubt that you will see wildlife of all kinds on this pretty drive.

SPRING CREEK TO COLSON CREEK

To arrive at the Spring Creek road (Forest Service Road #038) from the Ranger Station, drive west on the Salmon River road. The pavement ends at Spring Creek. Turn right and continue to the junction with Forest Service Road #123, which is the Colson Creek road. These roads are all dirt and primitive. The drive is beautiful and interesting. This loop will take you to elevations over 8,000 feet through switchbacks, timber, and outstanding scenery. At the bottom, Colson Creek road junctions with the Salmon River road. Turn left and travel back to North Fork. Chances are very good that you will encounter a wide variety of wildlife on this beautiful drive (or, if you don't see them, they'll see you).

TRAILS

Salmon National Forest

All trails on our Forest Visitor's Map and/or Travel Plan Map are marked with the trail number enclosed in a parallelogram, i.e., 029. These trails will lead you into the Frank Church--River of No Wilderness, high mountain lakes, to the Continental Divide, and almost any other area that you would like to see.

Check at the Ranger District office for advice on conditions of trails and to help you plan your length of stay. Also, they will be glad to take your name in case of emergency.

NORTH FORK DISTRICT TRAILS

compiled by
Rebecca Cothran, Recreation Planner

This district maintains 482 miles of trail. Of these, 223 miles are in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

Following are short descriptions of eight of the more popular trails. For more information on these or other trails on the North Fork District please call the office at 208/865-2383 or write to Box 180, North Fork, Idaho 83466.

Divide Trail #6106

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
3,100 miles from Canada to Mexico

Distance = 13.5 miles from Chief Joseph Pass to Big Hole Pass

Road access is good. The trail crosses Highway 43 at Chief Joseph Pass. For this segment of the trail, head south.

Use is steadily increasing on this **trail** but remains light. Follow the Continental Divide Trail symbols that mark the route.

Foot, horse, and **motorized use** are **allowed** on the trail.

Added attractions along this trail are frequent and outstanding views.

Be sure to carry plenty of water!

Divide Trail #6106
National Recreation Trail

Distance = 5.5 miles - National Recreation Trail
55 miles entire trail

Road access is fair. Trail starts at the Lost Trail Ski Area. Follow road #081 toward Saddle Mountain approximately 1.5 miles. Trail #6106 is on the left.

This **trail** gets fair use and follows ridge tops for the majority of its length. It joins up with Twin Creek Ridge Trail (#6109) which is also part of the National Recreation Trail. It is 5.5 miles to that junction. You may, however, follow the Divide Trail for a total of 55 miles. Be sure to read the trail description for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. It is a part of trail #6106 but is not included in this description.

Foot, horse, and **motorized use** are **allowed** on the trail.

Added attractions are frequent and outstanding views in all directions.

Twin Creek Ridge Trail #6109
National Recreation Trail

Distance = 3.5 miles

Road access is good. You can reach the trailhead from Highway 93. Turn at the Twin Creek Campground entrance sign, pass the campground until the road forks. The north fork, past the locked gate, is the beginning of trail #6109. It begins as a logging road, but eventually leaves the road and becomes a trail.

This **trail** gets light use which increases during the fall game hunting season. The trail is a moderate uphill climb with a beginning elevation of 5,350 feet and 8,190 feet at the junction with the Divide Trail. The trail is marked with National Recreation Trail symbols.

Foot, horse and **motorized use** are **allowed** on the trail.

Allan Lake - Ditch Creek Trail #6112

Distance = 7 miles entire trail
4 miles to Allan Lake

Road access is fair. Two-wheel drive is acceptable but the road is bumpy. The trail starts 2 miles up Hughes Creek Road (#088), then right on Ditch Creek Road (#089) for 4.5 miles.

This **trail** gets fair use and is a steady uphill climb with a beginning elevation of 6,800 feet and ending at 9,160 feet. Elevation at Allan Lake is 7,810 feet and Allan Mountain is 9,154 feet.

Two-wheel **motorized vehicles** and ATVs are **allowed** only on the trail, but they are seldom used and not recommended. Horse and foot traffic are more common.

Added attractions are fishing at Allan Lake, scenic views, and the southernmost distribution of alpine larch.

Reynolds Lake Trail #6158

Distance = 1.5 miles to Reynolds Lake

Road access is fair. Follow road #044 to the trailhead.

The **trail** gets medium use and accesses several additional wilderness trails. The hike is relatively easy beginning at an elevation of 7,300 feet and ending at 7,523 feet at Reynolds Lake.

No motorized vehicles are allowed in the wilderness.

Added attractions are scenic views and fishing in Reynolds Lake.

Horse Creek Trail #6159

Distance = 16 miles

Road access is fair when roads are dry. Trail starts approximately 5 miles beyond Horse Creek Hot Springs.

This **trail** has recently been reopened and we expect an increase in use. If you begin at Horse Creek Hot Springs and follow the entire trail length until it junctions with the Salmon River Trail you will start at an elevation of 5,650 and end at 2,900 feet.

No motorized vehicles are allowed in the wilderness.

Added attractions are hiking along and fishing in Horse Creek. Opportunities for wildlife viewing are abundant, but beware of rattlesnakes.

Salmon River Trail #6162

Distance = 13.5 miles

Road access is fair. Follow the Salmon River road to Corn Creek.

This **trail** borders the Salmon River and you will likely see floaters and recreationists enjoying its waters. The Salmon River Trail accesses the lower end of Horse Creek Trail #6159, Eakin Ridge Trail #6006, and Dwyer Smith Trail #6114.

No motorized vehicles are allowed in the wilderness.

Added attractions are swimming and fishing in the Salmon River and numerous side drainages.

Stoddard Trail #6169

Distance = 24 miles

Road access is fair and improving. Follow the Salmon River Road to the Stoddard Trailhead. A pack bridge crosses the river and allows you to access the south side of the Salmon River.

This **trail** suffered fire damage in 1988. Be on the lookout for dead and falling trees. The trailhead starts at an elevation of 3,000 feet and joins with Cottonwood Butte Trail #168 at 7,400 feet.

No motorized vehicles are allowed in the wilderness.

Added attractions are the incredible vastness and beauty of the Middle Fork and Salmon River drainages.

LEADORE DISTRICT TRAILS

compiled by
Jeff Slagg, Forestry Technician

This District encompasses portions of the Beaverhead Mountain Range on the east and Lemhi Mountain Range on the west. There are 25 trails which total 139 miles, including 4 nationally designated trails.

LEGEND

Trail's Name and Number

Mileage

Use/Difficulty

Beginning-Ending Elevation

Road Access to trailhead and sometimes the trail's end. What type of **Motorized Vehicles** are allowed or not allowed (taken from most recent travel map of the Salmon National Forest).

Brief Description of trail and area.

Use = Light - less than 30 RVD's/year
 Medium - 30-300 RVD's/year
 Heavy - greater than 300 RVD's/year
 RVD's (Recreational Visitor Days) - 1 RVD = 1 person for 12 hours

Difficulty = Easy - 20% 100 feet
 Medium - 30% 300 feet
 Hard - 30% plus 500 feet

% = Maximum Grade

Feet = Maximum Length

Road Access = Good - 2-wheel drive
 Fair - 2-wheel drive, bumpy
 Poor - 4-wheel drive recommended
 Difficult - 4-wheel drive

Motorized Vehicles - Travel restrictions taken from the latest Salmon National Forest Travel Map.

Campground Terms = w - Drinking Water
 t - Pit Toilet
 r - Stock Loading Ramp
 pt - Picnic Tables

LEMHI MOUNTAINS
(from north to south)

North Fork Little Timber Creek Trail #6027

2.8 miles Medium/Medium 7,400-8,450 feet

Poor access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

Some fish have been seen in the lake at the trail's end. Good route for those wanting to climb Gunsight Peak (10,835 feet).

Meadow Lake Trail #6057

1.3 miles Heavy/Hard 9,160-10,200 feet

Good access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

Climb steadily from Meadow Lake Campground (w,t,pt) to the Lemhi Divide. Spectacular view of the Little Lost River drainage and the fire that occurred there in 1988 burning 6,572 acres.

Allison-Bear Valley Trail #6066

2.1 miles Medium/Medium 8,720-10,120 feet

Good access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail.

Trail starts 4.4 miles up #6179. Lem Peak (10,985 feet) looms ahead as you cross alpine meadows. Trail ends on the Lemhi Divide at the head of Allison Creek.

Buck Lake Trail #6081

2.2 miles Medium/Medium 7,520-8,480 feet

Good access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATV's allowed only on trail.

Trail starts 2.6 miles up #6179. Fishing at Buck Lake and at one of the upper lakes (no trail).

Carol Creek Trall #6118

2.5 miles Medium/Hard 6,880-8,560 feet

Good access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATV's allowed only on trail.

Short, steep trail that offers passage up and over the Lemhi Divide into the Morse Creek drainage on the Pahsimeroi side.

Cabln Creek Trall #6127

3.6 miles Medium/Hard 7,660-9,300 feet

Fair access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles allowed only on trail

Meadow filled route along Cabin Creek. Starts 5.1 miles up #6183.1. Makes nice loop tail with #6186.

Deer Creek Trall #6160

1.4 miles Medium/Medium 8,160-8,880 feet

Difficult access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

There are no fish in the lake at the trail's end. Scenic area.

Basln Creek-Hlgh Trall #6178

5.4 + 2.5 miles Medium/Medium 6,820-6,800 feet

Good access to trailhead, poor access to trail's end. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed on High Trail and first half of Basin Creek segment. Second half of Basin Creek segment open to all vehicles.

Trail starts .1 mile up #6179. High Trail segment (2.5 miles) offers scenic view of the Bear Valley drainage. Basin Creek travels through varying terrain with views into Basin Creek.

Bear Valley Lakes National Recreation Trail #6179

5.4 miles Heavy/Hard 6,800-9,160 feet

Good access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed only on trail.

Campground at the trailhead (w,t,r). Fishing at Bear Valley Lake and at the bigger of the upper lakes. Spur trail, 1.2 miles, to the upper lakes begins at 4.2 miles up the main trail.

Hayden Creek Trail #6180

10.2 miles Medium/Easy-Hard 7,940-6,460 feet

Fair access to trailhead, good access to trail's end. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed only on trail

An array of hiking terrain as you hike up along Hayden Creek and cross over into Kadletz Creek. There are no maintained trails into the numerous side drainages.

East Fork Hayden Creek Trail #6181

6.6 miles Medium/Medium 7,440-8,800 feet

Fair access to trailhead, difficult access to trail's end. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed only on trail to just before the talus crossing over to Mill Lake.

Scenic trail along the East Fork of Hayden Creek traveling up and over talus ridge into Mill Lake.

Big Eightmile Trail #6183

4.8 miles Medium/Hard 7,700-10,200 feet

Poor access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed only on trail.

Follow along Big Eightmile Creek up onto some beautiful alpine meadows. A sweeping view can be seen at the top.

Big Timber Creek Trail #6183.1

10.8 miles Medium/Medium 7,460-9,740 feet

Fair access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles allowed only on trail.

Main trail following closely along Big Timber Creek. Access route to several trails in the side drainages.

Rocky Creek Trail #6184

4.7 miles Medium/Hard 7,320-9,560 feet

Fair access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles allowed only on trail.

Scenic canyon with the trail topping off in some high meadows on the Lemhi Divide. Yellow Peak (10,968) boasts of a panoramic view of the Lemhi Mountains. Starts 2.6 miles up #6183.1.

Patterson Trail #6185

4.6 miles Medium/Medium 7,520-9,280 feet

Fair access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed only on trail.

Starts at Big Eightmile Campground (w,t,pt). It's an old wagon road with high motorcycle use. Crosses the Lemhi Divide into the East Fork of Patterson Creek which has a trail that leads down to Patterson.

Trail Creek Trail #6186

5.5 miles Medium/Hard 7,360-9,300 feet

Fair access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

Scenic route up to the Lemhi Divide and into the head of Little Lost River country. Trail also runs a short way along the divide before it ties into #6127. Begins 4.1 miles up #6183.1.

Middle Fork Little Timber Creek Trail #6187

2.7 miles Medium/Hard 8,000-9,520 feet

Poor access. Two-wheel motorized vehicles and ATVs allowed only on trail.

Popular trail climbing to the Lemhi Divide. Offering access to other trails and a couple of lakes.

Flatiron Mountain Loop Trail #6196

5.1 miles Medium/Hard 7,700-8,200 feet

Fair access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

From 5.9 miles up #6183.1, follow Squirrel Creek up to the high ridge that gives an impressive view of Big Creek Peak (11,350 feet) and Flatiron Mountain (11,019 feet). Descend into Falls and Prospect Creeks where the trail ends at 7.3 miles on #6183.1.

Nez Perce Trail #6212

2.2 miles Medium/Hard 7,320-8,880 feet

Poor access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

Steep trail to Nez Perce Lake. A cascading creek creates a scenic backdrop to the lake.

Lake Creek Trail #6239

2.0 miles

Medium/Easy

7,680-8,160 feet

Fair access. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

Short, easy hike through small meadows and thick lodgepole pine stands. Trail begins .9 mile up #6186. Ends in large meadow.

BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAINS (from south to north)

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail #6111

38.5 miles

Medium/Easy-Hard

9,220-8,960 feet

Various access points. Goldstone Pass (9,090 feet) difficult. Lemhi Pass good. Bannock Pass good. No motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area (except on designated roads) between Goldstone Pass and Lemhi Pass.

Lemhi Pass to Bannock Pass is open except for an area at the head of Little Eightmile Creek (open June 16-September 24). A 1 mile stretch east of East and West Peak is not completed.

Bannock Pass south is open. Sections around Horse Prairie-Teepee Mountain require caution and discretion.

Part of Continental Divide National Scenic Trail system, this segment starts .5 mile northwest of Goldstone Pass up Pratt Creek. Follow the crest of the Continental Divide to the head of Big Bear Creek (Hawley Creek Trail #6190). Very scenic in open areas.

Little Eightmile Trail #6185

4.7 miles

Medium/Medium

7,100-8,490 feet

Poor access. All motorized vehicles allowed between June 16 and September 24 on trail and surrounding area.

Narrow canyon opens up into open sagebrush and grasslands. Leads up to the Continental Divide and tied into the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

Hawley Creek Trail #6190

1.8 miles

Medium/Medium

7,840-8,960 feet

Difficult access. All motorized vehicles allowed on trail but NOT on the surrounding area.

Four-wheel drive road maintained as a trail for access to the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. Open grasslands toward the top.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail #6238

2.5 miles

Medium/Easy-Hard

7,730-6,400 feet

Good access. Motorized vehicles allowed on trail and surrounding area.

Segment of Lewis and Clark's historic journey where they crossed the Continental Divide into Idaho at Lemhi Pass.

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail #6244

8.5 miles

Light/Easy

6,320-7,680 feet

Easy access from various locations along Highway 29. Motorized vehicles will be allowed after the entire trail has been completed.

The trail is not signed yet. The upper section, from Bannock Pass, closely follows the old Gilmore-Pittsburg Railroad grade as does the lower section from Cruikshank Creek down to the mouth of Railroad Canyon. Both of these sections can be traveled on foot with limited difficulty.

SALMON DISTRICT TRAILS

Iron Lake - Hat Creek Lakes Trail

Iron Lake is 40 miles southwest of Salmon City. Major access from Salmon is south via US Highway 93 for a distance of 5 miles, west across the Shoup Bridge and Williams Creek Road to the Williams Creek summit (10.25 miles).

Turn south, following the Salmon River mountain road (Ridge Road) to Iron Lake Campground (elevation 9,000 feet). The trailhead is #093. A parking area is available. The trail south to the Hat Creek Lakes area is approximately 4.3 miles, medium to difficult, with switchbacks and steep terrain.

North Fork McKim Creek - Bear Valley Lakes Trail

The recently refurbished hiking/riding trail runs over the Lemhi Divide and ties into the Bear Valley Lakes National Recreation Trail.

From Salmon City, travel south on US Highway 93 for approximately 31.3 miles to junction of FS Highway #018. Turn left and proceed easterly to the trailhead parking area (approximately 7.5 miles). The trail to the Divide is approximately 5 miles with short access to the Bear Valley Lakes on the other side.

COBALT DISTRICT TRAILS BIGHORN CRAGS

Trails and Trail Use

Several trails exist in the Bighorn Crag area for hiking and horseback riding. The main trailhead, Crag Campground, is reached via unpaved forest road from either Challis or Salmon and is open from approximately July 10 to mid-October. The trail system offers through-trails from the Crag camp along Crag Ridge and down one of the Clear Creek-Garden Creek area trails or along Crag Ridge to Terrace Lakes and down Waterfall Creek. Access to the area can also be achieved from the Middle Fork up Waterfall Creek or from Panther Creek up one of the Clear Creek-Garden Creek trails. Other deadend trails lead to Ship Island Lake and Puddin Lakes. Most of the trails have a grade of less than 10 percent with short pitches of 15-18 percent. The two most distance lakes from Crag camp are Ship Island Lake at 12 miles and Buck Lake at 13 miles.

Hikers! For your safety, the right-of-way belongs to pack string or horseback riders. Please move off the trail several yards downhill to avoid scaring the pack animals. As the Bighorn Crag are within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, motorized vehicles and power tools are not allowed.

Fish and Wildlife

Rainbow and/or cutthroat trout exist in most of the lakes and California golden trout are in Big Clear and Golden Trout Lakes. Bighorn sheep, mountain goat, deer, and sometimes elk and bear are often seen as well as small mammals and birds. State hunting and fishing licenses are required. A special permit is required when hunting sheep or goats. Elk and deer are included in the general hunt.

Campsites

Campsites suitable for backpackers are abundant in the Crag and most have good wood supplies. However, only some campsites are suitable for horseback riders or pack strings. They have scarce wood supplies and primitive toilets. They're located at Birdbill, Heart, Big Clear, Airplane, Terrace, and Welcome Lakes. Please dig and use a latrine pit away from lakes and streams when a toilet is not at the campsite.

Forage for livestock is scarce in the lake basins and over-grazing has occurred. It is requested that you pack pellets for stock.

Climate

Be prepared for rain and thundershowers. They normally are of short duration but can be intense. Morning frost is not uncommon and summer snowstorms can occur.

Distance to Crag Campground from:

Cobalt Ranger Station - 24 miles

Challis - 66 miles

Salmon - 60 miles

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP

PACK OUT ALL UNBURNABLE GARBAGE AND UNUSED LIVESTOCK FEED

MAKE SURE YOUR FIRE IS DEAD OUT

A-FRAMES
FOR RENT
on the
SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

There are five A-frame cabins on this forest that are available for rent to the public. Hikers, hunters, skiers, snowmobilers, and other recreationists have used these for many reasons. Forest Service crews use them when working in the area and they have first choice. The cost is \$15 per night to the public when not needed by the Forest Service. These cabins are big enough to sleep six, are equipped with two cots, a sleeping loft, a table and benches, an outhouse, a wood stove, a shovel, an axe, and a fire extinguisher. Bring your own food, water, sleeping bags, lanterns, cooking utensils, backpack stoves, and other personal gear. If you choose to drink and/or cook using the water from the creeks please be sure to boil it for three to five minutes to guard against the cyst, Giardia.

Reservations for four of these are taken at the Salmon Ranger District located at 604 Sharkey Street in Salmon; or you can call (208) 756-3724 between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. These reservations are strictly on a first-come-first-served basis. Payment must be made in advance at the District Office prior to obtaining the combination to the door lock. Money collected for the rentals will be used to maintain and improve the facilities.

These instructions also apply to the one A-frame cabin located on the Cobalt Ranger District. For reservations please call (208) 756-2240 during the winter months; or (208) 756-3221 in the summer.

The four cabins located on the Salmon Ranger District are: 1) **Little Hat Creek**, about 10 miles northwest of Ellis on Little Hat Creek (Section 36, T.17N., R.19E.); 2) **North Basin**, about 1 mile northeast of Watson Peak on the west end of the Lemhi Range (Section 11, T.18N., R.22E.); 3) **Peel Tree**, north of Sheephorn Mountain and south of Iron Creek (Section 10, T.18N., R.20E.); and, 4) **Williams Creek Summit**, north of Williams Creek Summit and south of Phelan Mountain on the Ridge Road (Section 3, T.20N., R.20E.).

The one cabin located on the Cobalt Ranger District is at **California Bar**, just northeast of Missouri Gulch, (Section 6, T.21N., R.20E.).

If you require more information, call the Salmon or Cobalt Ranger District. They will be more than happy to help you.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF PLACE NAMES IN LEMHI COUNTY

Adams Creek - Originates near Gunsight Peak and flows northeast 3 miles to SE1/4 of Section 10 of T.15N., R.25E., where it appears to go underground.

This creek was named for George Adams, an early rancher in the area. Leslie W. Adams patented the ground June 10, 1913. George Adams was, possibly, the father who first settled there.

Agency Creek - Forms near Lemhi Pass and flows west 10 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 20 of T.19N., R.24E., 1/2 mile northwest of Tendoy.

In 1872, A. J. Smith, an Indian Agent, erected some buildings near the mouth of this stream for the Lemhi Indian Agency, thus giving it its present name.

The Lewis and Clark Trail follows this stream before it passes into the foothills.

Aggipah Mountain 9,920 feet - Located in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.21N., R.16E., just 1/2 mile southwest of Ship Island Lake and about 37 miles west of Salmon, Idaho.

Chinook jargon, meaning salmon. Father Paul Tracy, who had contact with Shoshoni Indians at Fort Hall, said the name means "salmon water."

Airplane Lake - Located in the Bighorn Crags in NW1/4 of Section 16 of T.21N., R.16E., just 1/2 mile northeast of Shoban Lake.

Looking down on it from the air, this lake looks like the fuselage and wings of an airplane.

Ajax Peak - Located on Idaho-Montana border in NW1/4 of Section 16 of T.23N., R.23E., in the Beaverhead Mountains.

Named because of its closeness to the Ajax Mine in Montana.

Albertson Spring - Located in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.21N., R.24E., on West Fork Wimpey Creek.

Named for Horace Albertson who had a ranch in this vicinity.

Alder Creek (1) - Originates north of Bates Gulch and flows east 2 miles, then north 2 miles to NW1/4 of Section 35 of T.17N., R.24E., just northwest of Borg Green Gulch.

Named for the alder trees found at the lower end of the drainage.

Alder Creek (2) - Forms just north of Sheephorn Peak; flows north 1-1/2 miles, then west 1 mile to enter Big Timber Creek in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.14N., R.26E.

Allan Creek - Headwaters located in Section 30 and flows south through Sections 30 and 31 of T.26N., R.21E., and through Section 6 of T.25N., R.21E., where it enters Hughes Creek in southwest corner.

Named for John F. Allan, an early mining operator in this area.

Allan Mountain and Allan Lake are other features in this vicinity that were named for this man.

Allan Lake - Located 1/2 mile southeast of Allan Mountain at head of Ditch Creek in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.26N., R. 20E.

Allan Mountain 9,137 feet - Located 1-1/4 miles east of Idaho- Montana border on southern border between Sections 11 and 12 of T.26N., R.20E.

Allen Creek - Two miles long, heads eastward to enter Moose Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.22N., R.20E., near mouth of Beartrap Creek.

Frank Allen leased and operated a ranch on this creek.

Allhands Spring - Located about 2 miles east of Gilmore, in the SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.13N., R.27E.
Named for Bernard Allhands, a rancher who patented his land in this vicinity March 1, 1918.

Allison Creek - Heads west of Lemhi Peak and flows west 3 miles, then southwest 3 miles to enter Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.17N., R.21E.

Named in honor of John F. Allison, a pioneer packer and horseman.

Alpine Creek (1) - Heads near Alpine Lake and runs southwestward for 3-1/2 miles to enter Wilson Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.20N., R.15E.

Alpine Creek (2) - Stream 1 mile long, flows southwest to North Fork Sheep Creek in SW1/4 of Section 7 of T.15N., R.23E.

Named for the alpine fir trees found along the stream.

Alpine Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, in SE1/4 of Section 8 of T.20N., R.16E., 3/4 mile south of Ramshorn Lake.

Named by Forest Service and Geodetic Survey because the lake is located in the high crags, surrounded by alpine fir trees.

Anderson Creek - Originates near Anderson Mountain and flows southward 4 miles to enter Dahlonga Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.26N., R.21E., at Gibbonsville.

Named for George D. Anderson who built the first stamp quartz mill in Montana at Bannack. He made the first mineral location in the Gibbonsville mining district in 1877 and operated mines in this region until his death in 1899. He was the first Mayor of Gibbonsville. He arrived at Leesburg in 1866 to locate placer ground and later built toll bridges in Salmon City and Nevada before coming to Gibbonsville.

Anderson Creek (East Fork) - Flows northwestward toward Pierce Creek to disappear in Section 36 of T.27N., R.21E., just north of Anderson Mountain.

Anderson Creek (West Fork) - Forms just west of Anderson Mountain; flows south 2 miles to Anderson Creek in SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.26N., R.21E.

Anderson Gulch - About 1-1/2 miles long, runs northwest into Yellowjacket Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.19N., R.17E.

Some say it was named for William Anderson who mined in the Yellowjacket and later had the old Silver Spur Bar, that was originally located next to McPherson's Dry Goods in Salmon, and burned down about 1963.

Others say it was named for Charles and Joe Anderson who owned mining property in this gulch.

Anderson Mountain - Located in NW1/4 of Section 6 of T.26N., R.22E., at head of Anderson Creek.

Andrews Spring - Located in SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.18N., R.22E., at the head of Sawmill Canyon on McDevitt Creek.

Named for the Ernest Andrews family who owned land in this area.

Antler Ridge - Runs to the southwest in the area just east of Duck Creek in Sections 17 and 20 of T.18N., R.17E.

Anvil Creek - Heads about 2 miles southeast of Forge Creek Hot Springs and flows southwest for 2-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.18N., R.16E.

Named by Irvin Robertson of Salmon when he was a Forest Ranger.

Aparejo Creek - Heads near head of Soda Creek and runs west 3 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.18N., R.14E.

Aparejo Point - Located in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.18N., R.14E., near Middle Fork Salmon River, 1/2 mile northwest of mouth of Arapejo Creek.

Aparejo is the name of a homemade Spanish pack saddle made of cowhide, willows, and straw. The trail was so rugged here that packers had to untie pack animals and let them go separately by the bad spot. Even then it was seldom that they didn't lose a pack animal over the cliff. The aparejo saddle would not decompose as fast as the animal's body, so there were quite a few saddles lying in the vicinity.

Apple Creek - Flows 2 miles west to enter East Fork Hayden Creek in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.17N., R.23E.

Arnett Creek - Heads about 3 miles southwest of Haystack Mountain and flows south, then southeast for about 7-1/2 miles to enter Napias Creek in SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.22N., R.20E., about 2 miles southwest of Leesburg.

Named for a pioneer placer miner with the surname of Arnett.

Arrastra Creek - Forms near Black Mountain and flows northwest 4 miles to enter Silver Creek in northeast corner of Section 26 of T.18N., R.17E.

Named for the arrastra located there. An arrastra is an implement used to grind rock. It consists of a bowl made of smooth rock and a rock suspended from above tied to a log, which is pulled around in circles by a horse. The ground rock made it much easier to separate the gold.

Arrastra Gulch - Located southeast of Smith Gulch, about 1-1/2 miles long, runs northeast to Pine Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 16 of T.23N., R.19E.

Ax Park - Located east of headwaters of Hughes Creek in SE1/4 of Section 22, T.26N., R.20E., and 2 miles southwest of Allen Mountain.

Some man reportedly lost an ax in this park-like area and it was never found. Through local usage, the place became known as Ax Park.

Baby Joe Gulch - Heads 1/2 mile south of Grizzly Mountain and runs south 2-1/2 miles to enter Canyon Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 23 of T.16N., R.26E., just 1 mile west of Leadville.

Joe and Nellie Fannin came to Old Junction from Kentucky in the 1890s. They had one child, a boy, and named him Baby Joe. When the father discovered the ore deposit and named the claim, he called it the Baby Joe Mine and it was located in this gulch.

The rumor continues that Nellie did not like the west; so she took the baby and went east to Illinois. The father became ill and died not knowing where his wife had taken his son.

Badger Basin - Located in NW1/4 of Section 36 of T.19N., R.20E., about 1-1/2 miles southeast of Degan Mountain.

Badger Creek - Heads near Degan Mountain and flows 3 miles southeastward to enter Iron Creek in SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.18N., R.20E.

Badger Springs Gulch - Runs 2 miles southwest to NE1/4 of Section 33 of T.23N., R.22E., 3 miles north of Carmen.

Baker - Located in NE1/4 of Section 4 of T.20N., R.23E., along Highway 28, near the mouth of Baker Creek, about 9 miles southeast of Salmon.

Named for William R. Baker, a pioneer rancher in this area who patented his land March 24, 1884. Mr. Baker was reportedly a buffalo hunter for the railroad in his younger days.

Baker Creek - Flows 4 miles northeast to the southwest corner of Section 4 of T.20N., R.23E., 3/4 of a mile southwest of Baker.

Bald Mountain 7,693 feet - Located in northwest corner of Section 26 of T.25N., R.19E., between heads of Kitty Gulch on east and Brushy Gulch on west.

Baldy Basin - Located in Sections 20 and 21 of T.19N., R.23E., just north of Baldy Creek.

Named for George A. "Bally" Martin, a rancher in this area who patented his land February 1, 1906.

Baldy Creek - Originates 1 mile south of Tule Lake; flows east 6 miles to enter Lemhi River in northwest corner of Section 17 of T.19N., R.24E., across from the mouth of Pattee Creek.

Baldy Mountain 9,149 feet - Situated in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.21N., R.21E., 5 miles southwest of Salmon.

There is a bald spot on top of the mountain like a man's bald head.

Bannack Pass 7,672 feet - Situated in southwest corner of Section 2 of T.17N., R.14E.

Named because this was the main route from Old Junction to Bannack, Montana.

It was through this pass the Nez Perce Indians crossed from Montana into Idaho during their raids in 1877. The Gilmore and Pittsburg Railroad crossed the Rocky Mountains by tunneling under this pass.

Barking Fox Lake - In Bighorn Crags, in southeast corner of Section 20 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1/2 mile south of Terrace Lakes.

Named by the Forest Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1963. During one camping trip, Cobalt District Ranger Gilbert L. "Tommy" Farr heard a fox bark during the night near this lake.

Barrack Lane - Runs from NE1/4 of Section 31 northeastward 2 miles to NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.21N., R.23E., near the mouth of Geertson Creek.

John and Alexander "Sandy" Barrack lived on the ranch here about 1872. They had one of the first flour mills in the Lemhi Valley.

Basin Creek - Originates near Basin Lakes and flows east 7-1/2 miles to enter Hayden Creek in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.17N., R.23E., near the old Hidden Springs Fish Farm.

Basin Lakes - Located in southeast corner of Section 33 of T.18N., R.22E., at the head of Basin Creek.

Basinger Canyon - Located just southeast of Bell Mountain Creek; runs parallel to Bell Mountain Creek, mainly from northeast to southwest in NW1/4 of Section 34 and SE1/4 of Section 33 of T.11N., R.27E.

Named for Perry Basinger who had patented mining claims in this area.

Bates Gulch - Runs northeast for 1/2 mile to enter Alder Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 9 of T.16N., R.24E.

William D. Bates lived in this area about 1923.

Beagle Creek - Heads in area south of Red Rock Peak and flows northwestward for 3-1/2 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in NW1/4 of Section 9 of T.19N., R.17E., near the old Yellowjacket Ranger Station.

Named for Al and Bill Beagle, early settlers in this region.

Bear Basin Creek - Headwaters located near Bear Camp Spring, flows southwest approximately 4 miles to empty into Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 12 of T.23N., R.15E.

Bear Camp Spring - Located 2 miles due north of Long Tom Lookout in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.24N., R.16E.

Named for beartraps on this ridge.

Bear Creek (1) - Flows 4 miles northeast to Basin Creek on the border between the NE1/4 and the NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.17N., R.23E.

Bear Creek (2) - Forms near Firebox Meadows; flows south 3-1/2 miles to Little Lost River in northeast corner of Section 20 of T.12N., R.26E.

Bear Gulch (1) - One mile long, runs northwest to Dump Creek in SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.23N., R.21E.

Bear Gulch (2) - Heads approximately 1 mile northeast of Sagebrush Lookout and runs northeast 2 miles to enter Panther Creek drainage in the SW1/4 of Section 19 of T.23N., R.18E., about 1 mile up from the mouth of Panther Creek.

Locals said someone killed a bear in this gulch. Bears were frequently seen in this drainage eating chokecherries.

Bear Gulch (3) - Heads in middle of Section 15 and runs east and then southeast for about 2 miles to Hull Creek in NE1/4 of Section 23 of T.25N., R.20E.

Bear Valley Lakes - Located in SE1/4 of Section 17 of T.17N., R.22E., at the head of Bear Valley Creek.

Bear Wallow Spring - Located in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.26N., R.20E., southwest of Butcherknife Ridge and about 2 miles northeast of Grizzly Spring.

Named by prospectors and Forest Service personnel to help identify the area and because of the numerous bear wallows there.

Beartrap Creek - Forms 1 mile northwest of Morgan Mountain and flows north 2 miles to enter Dahlonga Creek in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.26N., R.22E., near mouth of Three-Mile Creek.

Beartrap Gulch - Heads in Section 36 of T.25N., R.20E., and runs northeast for approximately 1 mile where it enters South Fork Hull Creek in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.25N., R.21E.

Beartrap Lookout 8,078 feet - Located on southern border between Sections 22 and 23 of T.24N., R.17E., about 6 miles northeast of Long Tom Lookout. See Beartrap Ridge.

Beartrap Ridge - Ridge running from southwest to northeast between Owl Creek and East Fork Owl Creek and northeast of Beartrap Lookout; runs from SW1/4 of Section 13 of T.24N., R.17E., through Section 7 of T.24N., R.18E., for about 2-1/2 miles.

Named because large beartraps made of logs by early trappers are still seen along this ridge.

Beartrap Springs - Located in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.24N., R.17E., just northwest of Beartrap Lookout.

Beaver Creek - Forms 1-1/2 miles southwest of Haystack Mountain and flows generally west 8 miles to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.22N., R.18E.

At one time there were large beaver dams on the creek.

Beaverhead Mountains - Range of mountains dividing Idaho and Montana, forming the eastern border of Lemhi County.

Named for the natural rock formation near the old town of Armstead, Montana, which looks very much like a beaver.

Beehive Mountain 9,610 feet - Located southwest of Goat Lake and north of Roaring Creek Lakes, in SE1/4 of Section 23 of T.22N., R.16E.

Named for its resemblance to a beehive.

Bell Mountain 11,612 feet - Near the Lemhi-Butte County line, in southwest corner of Section 36 of T.11N., R.27E., about 5 miles south of Coal Kiln Spring.

Named to honor State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell who located and produced gold and silver ore from the Speculation Lode of Mineral Hill Mining District of Shoup, Idaho, in 1887.

Bell Mountain Canyon - Heads just north of Bell Mountain and runs 4-1/2 miles north to enter Mammoth Canyon in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.11N., R.28E.

Bell Mountain Creek - A tributary of Little Lost River, the stream heads near Bell Mountain on Lemhi-Butte County line, and flows northeast 2 miles, then southeast 2 miles, to leave Lemhi County in SW1/4 of Section 33 of T.11N., R.27E.

Bennett Creek - Headwaters located in SE1/4 of Section 33; flows northwestward for 2-1/2 miles to enter Loon Creek in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.17N., R.14E.

Berg Green Gulch - Runs parallel to Swanson Gulch, in a northeasterly direction for 3 miles, to enter Lemhi River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 25 of T.17N., R.24E.

Named for Martin Berggreen who patented the land for his ranch on Little Eightmile Creek November 23, 1921.

Bernard Bridge Ranch - Located in SE1/4 of Section 27 of T.19N., R.14E., about 1/2 mile south of mouth of Reservoir Creek.

Named for Captain (brevet Colonel) Reuben F. Bernard who commanded Company G, First Cavalry, during the Sheepeater Campaign in this area in 1879.

Big Aparejo Creek - Located in Challis NF, head southwest of Little Aparejo Creek and flows 3 miles northwestward to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 5 of T.17N., R.14E.

Big Bear Creek - Forms near Mount Baldy and flows 4 miles north, then 2 miles west to meet Reservoir Creek in NE1/4 of Section 31 of T.16N., R.28E., thus forming Hawley Creek.

Big Clear Lake - In Bighorn Crags, found in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.21N., R.16E., just east of Pothole Lake and northeast of Crater Lake.

Named by Lester Gutzman and a crew from Copper Creek Ranger Station (now Cobalt RS), about 1940 when they planted fish here, because of the size of the lake and the clearness of the water.

Big Creek - Originates where South Fork Big Creek meets North Fork Big Creek near the middle of Section 22 of T.13N., R.24E., and flows northwest 11 miles, forming the Lemhi-Custer County border, to enter Pahsimeroi River in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.14N., R.22E.

Named because it is the biggest stream in the valley.

Big Creek (North Fork) - Heads near Devils Basin in Lemhi Range; flows south 7-1/2 miles to meet South Fork Big Creek near middle of Section 22 of T.13N., R.24E., to form Big Creek.

Big Creek (South Fork) - Originates near Iron Creek Point in Custer County; flows north 3 miles, then west 5-1/2 miles to meet North Fork Big Creek, near middle of Section 22 of T.13N., R.24E., thus forming Big Creek.

Big Creek (West Fork) - Heads near Inyou Mountain; flows south 4-1/2 miles to enter North Fork Big Creek in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.13N., R.24E.

Big Creek Bridge - Located in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.20N., R.14E.; crosses Middle Fork of Salmon River at mouth of Big Creek.

Big Creek Hot Springs - Located on Hot Springs Creek in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.23N., R.18E.

Panther Creek was formerly called Big Creek and these springs empty into Panther Creek.

Big Creek Peak 11,350 feet - Located in the Lemhi Range at the head of Falls Creek, in NW1/4 of Section 7 of T.13N., R.25E., about 4 miles southwest of Junction Peak.

Big Deer Creek - Forms in vicinity of Golden Trout Lake; heads northeast for 6 miles, then flows east 5 miles to enter Panther Creek in SW1/4 of Section 2 of T.21N., R.18E.

This drainage had many deer in it at one time and was a state game preserve for many years.

Big Deer Creek (South Fork) - Heads near Blackbird Mountain; flows northeastward 3-1/2 miles to enter Big Deer Creek in NE1/4 of Section 8 of T.21N., R.18E.

Big Dry Gulch (1) - Originates near High Spring and runs west 3 miles to enter Lemhi River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.18N., R.24E.

Big Dry Gulch (2) - Enters Texas Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 24 of T.14N., R.26E.

Big Eightmile Creek - Forms in Lemhi Range, just over the divide from the head of North Fork Big Creek in the Pahsimeroi; flows north 4 miles, then northeast 9 miles to enter Lemhi River in southeast corner of Section 3 of T.16N., R.25E., across from the mouth of Little Eightmile Creek.

Named for its approximate distance from Leadore.

Big Hat Creek - Forms just south of Wards Butte and flows east 5 miles to enter Hat Creek in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.17N., R.20E.

Big Hole Pass - Located at the head of Thompson Gulch on Dahlenega Creek, on the Idaho-Montana border, in the SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.26N., R.22E.

Big Indian Camp - Located at the head of Roan Creek in NE1/4 of Section 32, T.25N., R.16E., about 2-1/2 miles due west of Cayuse Point.

Named by Joe Denny, a Fire Dispatcher for the Salmon National Forest. Due to bad weather, about 1950, he had to spend three days in a tent near this spot, so he passed the time playing a card game called "Big Indian."

Big Jureano Creek - Heads about 1 mile southeast of Jureano Mountain, flows about 3-1/2 miles southwest to enter Panther Creek in SW1/4 of Section 8 of T.21N., R.19E.

Named for Jules Renaud, a French prospector in this area as early as 1866.

Big Sheepeater Creek - Heads near head of Horsefly Gulch and Sheepeater Point and flows southeast into Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.23N., R.18E., just southwest of Cohen Gulch.

Named after Sheepeater or Tukuarika Indians (from "tuku" which means "mountain sheep" and "arika" for "to eat"). So named because they lived mainly on Bighorn Sheep.

Big Silverlead Creek - Forms 2 miles west of Stein Mountain and flows 4 miles southwest to enter Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.24N., R.21E., at North Fork.

Named for the silver claims located on this drainage. Name was once Big Silver Lead Creek and was called Silver Creek by Forest Service in 1913.

Big Timber Creek - Forms south of Yellow Peak and flows southeast 2 miles, then northeast 6 miles, then north 8 miles to meet Texas Creek and Canyon Creek to form the Lemhi River, in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.16N., R.26E., 1 mile north of Leadore.

Big Windy Peak - Found in the Lemhi Range, in NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.12N., R.27E., just east of Spring Mountain and 1 mile west of Trail Peak.

Bighorn Bridge - Crosses Yellowjacket Creek in SW1/4 of Section 33 of T.19N., R.16E., at the mouth of Bighorn Creek.

Bighorn Crag - A mountain range east of Middle Fork Salmon River, west of Clear Creek, and north and west of Wilson Creek, beginning in T.20N., R.16E., and extending northeastward for approximately 28 miles to end near the mouth of Panther Creek.

Named because it is the habitat of numerous Rocky Mountain Sheep.

Bills Canyon - Runs 2 miles west to enter North Fork Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 28 of T.25N., R.21E., across from mouth of Hull Creek.

Named for Bill Buster who had a cabin here at one time.

There is a monument marking the trail of Lewis and Clark at the mouth of the canyon along US Highway 93.

Billy Creek - A stream 2 miles long running through SW1/4 of Section 14 and northeast corner of Section 23 to disappear in T.21N., R.21E.

Named for Billy Ostrander who had a ranch here.

Birch Creek (1) - Flows east 3 miles to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 11 of T.19N., R.21E.

Named for the small hardwood trees that grow along the banks of the stream.

Birch Creek (2) - Originates northeast of Gant Mountain; flows northeastward for 2 miles to enter Panther Creek in northeast corner of Section 10 of T.22N., R.18E.

Named by Horace G. Rood because of the numerous birch trees along the lower part of this creek.

Birch Creek (3) - Heads on Gilmore Summit and flows 11 miles southeast, then 5 miles south, where it leaves Lemhi County in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.11N., R.29E.

Named for the birch trees growing along its banks.

Was once called John Day's Defile. Donald Mackensie, in the fall of 1819, led the Snake Country Expedition into Lemhi County where they trapped during the winter. In February 1820, one of the party, John Day after whom John Day River, in Oregon, had been named, died and was buried somewhere in what is now the Birch Creek Valley. Before passing away, he had written and witnessed, in camp on this mountain stream, his last will in which, among other things he bequeathed some money in the hands of his former master, John Jacob Aster, for whom he had worked in the establishment of Fort Astoria, Oregon. This will was probated in New York in 1836, proving to be the first will executed, not only in Lemhi, but on Idaho soil, and perhaps on the Northwest Coast... In 1855, the Mormons called it (Birch Creek) Clear Creek.

Bird Creek - Heads 1 mile northeast of Diamond Gulch and flows generally east 3 miles to enter Salmon River in northwest corner of Section 19 of T.23N., R.22E., just across Salmon River drainage from Tower Creek.

Named for Henry Bird, an early rancher in this area.

Birdbill Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags in NW1/4 of Section 15 of T.21N., R.16E., south of Shoban Lake.

Named in 1962 by Dr. Paul Dalke from the University of Idaho. Birdbill is a high altitude flower (dodecatheon) which is very common on the shores of this lake in early spring.

Birdseye Creek - Stream head 1-1/2 miles northeast to Duck Peak and flows generally eastward 4 miles to enter Silver Creek in SE1/4 of Section 31 of T.19N., R.18E.

Named for James W. Birdseye, mining engineer and one-time county surveyor.

Bitterroot Mountains - Named for the general range of mountains that border Lemhi County on the north and east, dividing Idaho from Montana.

Named for the root that native Indian tribes used for food. It was reportedly bitter at all times of the year except in the spring.

Black Canyon - Runs generally north 2 miles to enter Cow Creek in NW1/4 of Section 11 of T.16N., R.21E.

Black Mountain 9,521 feet - Situated in southeast corner of Section 33 of T.18N., R.18E., 1 mile west of Cougar Lake.

The mountain is covered with thick, heavy timber that gives it a very dark appearance.

Blackbird Creek - Forms east of Blackbird Mountain and flows southeastward for 6 miles to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.20N., R.19E.

Named for the Blackbird Mine located in this area. It was said to have been named because only one blackbird was ever seen in this locale.

Blackbird Creek (West Fork) - Heads southeast of Blackbird Mountain; flows 5 miles generally eastward to enter Blackbird Creek in NE1/4 of Section 2 of T.20N., R.18E.

Blackbird Mountain 9,096 feet - Situated in SW1/4 of Section 25 of T.21N., R.17E., about 5 miles east of Golden Trout Lake.

Blackeagle Creek - Heads near McEleny Mountain and runs 2 miles south and then 1 mile west to enter Hoodoo Creek in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.19N., R.16E.

Named because the Blackeagle Mine is located in the vicinity of the headwaters of the creek.

Blacktail Creek - Forms 1-1/2 miles northeast of Shewag Lake and flows south 2 miles to enter Fourth of July Creek in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.24N., R.22E., 1-1/2 miles northwest of Mulkey Mountain.

Named for a species of deer.

Bloise Gulch - Located southeast of Vineyard Gulch. About 1 mile long, enters North Fork Salmon River drainage in SE1/4 of Section 26, T.26N., R.21E.

Originally named for an early miner by the name of Blose. It was later changed to Bloise.

Blue Creek - Located just east of Prairie Basin, flows 1-1/2 miles north to enter South Fork Moyer Creek in SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.19N., R.18E.

Named because of the pretty blue color of the water.

Blue Nose - Located on Idaho-Montana border in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.25N., R.18E., about 2 miles northwest of Valieaux Spring.

There are blue outcroppings of rock here and in the winter it is so cold your nose is always blue.

There is an unstaffed Forest Service lookout here.

Bob Moore Creek - Forms near UP Lake and flows southeastward 2 miles, then eastward 3 miles to Salmon River drainage to SW1/4 of Section 30 of T.22N., R.22E.

Locals said that Bob Long deserted from the Army and changed his name to Moore until things cooled off. He ran a sawmill in this drainage.

Bobcat Gulch - Heads on Napoleon Hill and runs northeast for 2 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.24N., R.21E.

Named in 1944 by Al Wheeler, Forest Ranger at Hughes Creek Ranger Station (presently a Work Station), for the bobcats which were in good supply in the gulch at that time.

Bobtail Creek - Heads south of South Fork Lake and runs northwestward for 3 miles to empty into Middle Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 15 of T.20N., R.14E.

Bog Creek - Heads east of the headwaters of Poison Creek; flows 2 miles southwest to enter Big Bear Creek in SE1/4 of Section 33 of T.16N., R.28E.

Bohannon Creek - Forms near Center Mountain and flows southwest about 9 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.21., R.23E., about 1 mile northwest of Baker.

Named for Isaiah "Tick" Bohannon who settled on the stream early in the 1870s, maintained a large dairy herd, and raised large gardens to meet the great demand for vegetables. He patented his land April 6, 1885.

Bohannon Creek (East Fork) - Heads 2 miles south of Center Mountain and flows southwest 4 miles to enter Bohannon Creek in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.21N., R.23E.

Bohannon Spring - Located in southwest corner of Section 1 of T.21N., R.23E., about 1 mile northwest of Magpie Spring No. 2.

Boulder Basin - Located between Spring Creek and Boulder Creek, at the head of McKay Creek, in NE1/4 of Section 23 and NW1/4 of Section 24 of T.24N., R.18E.

Boulder Creek - Heads just south of Blue Nose near Idaho-Montana border and runs south for 2 miles, then southeast for about 5 more miles to enter Salmon River at Shoup in southwestern corner of Section 30 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named because of the numerous large boulders found in the creek drainage.

Boulder Flat - Located on Hayden Creek, in eastern portion of Section 4 of T.16N., R.23E. and the SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.17N., R.23E., just east of Payne Creek drainage.

Named for the big, round granite boulders found here.

Box Spring (1) - Located northwest of head of Monument Gulch and south of Little Hull Creek in NE1/4 of Section 19 of T.25N., R.21E.

Named because an old watering box was built around this spring to water cattle.

Box Spring (2) - Located on border between NE1/4 and NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.11N., R.28E., 3/4 mile north of McCoy Spring.

Bradley Gulch - Located 1 mile west of Alpine Creek; flows south 1-1/2 miles to enter North Fork Sheep Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 14 of T.25N., R.22E.

Bray Creek - Originates near Hi Peak and flows northeast 3 miles to enter West Fork Hayden Creek in NE1/4 of Section 19 of T.16N., R.23E.

Mark Bray was a pioneer settler on this stream which was named to honor him.

Breazeale Spring - Located on North Jump Creek in SE1/4 of Section 12 of T.12N., R.28E.

Walt and Bert Breazeale were stockmen in this area. The land was patented November 13, 1926, by Vertner T. Breazeale.

Bridge Creek - Stream 2 miles long; flows westward to enter Trail Creek in SE1/4 of Section 12 of T.22N., R.18E., just northeast of Dutchman's Hump.

Named for the bridge built here over a swampy creek.

Locals wanted to change the name to Hockensmith Creek, after James H. Hockensmith, one of the miners who came to Leesburg in 1866.

Briney Creek - Located 1 mile south of Dummy Creek; flows 2 miles west to the Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 23 of T.19N., R.21E.

Named for William E. Briney who patented his land here December 20, 1924.

Bronco Creek - Heads in the vicinity of Parker Mountain and runs south about 3 miles where it enters Horse Creek in NE1/4 of Section 12 of T.24N., R.15E.

Broomtail Creek - Heads near Long Tom Ridge Camp and runs north 3 miles to enter Little Horse Creek in NW1/4 of Section 11 of T.24N., R.16E.

Brown Gulch - One mile long, runs west to enter North Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 11 of T.25N., R.21E., 1 mile north Sheep Creek.

"Racehorse" Brown, who ran a hotel in Gibbonsville, had a ranch here.

Bruce Canyon - Heads 3/4 mile south of Sheep Mountain; runs east 3 miles to SE1/4 of Section 10 of T.12N., R.27E., 1 mile north of Hahn.

Named for A. T. Bruce, a pioneer mining inspector and teacher in the Birch Creek area from 1885-1897.

Brushy Gulch - Heads near Bald Mountain and runs southeast for about 3 miles where it enters Indian Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 6 of T.24N., R.20E.

Named because of the extraordinary amount of brush at the mouth of this gulch.

Buck Creek - Forms near Lem Peak and flows 3 miles northeast to enter Bear Valley Creek in southeast corner of Section 15 of T.17N., R.22E.

Buck Lake - Found in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.20N., R.16E., just southwest of Doe Lake.

Buck Lakes - Located in southeast corner of Section 21 and northwest corner of Section 27 of T.17N., R.22E., on Buck Creek.

Buckhorn Creek - Heads near headwaters of Forge Creek and flows westward for 3 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in SW1/4 of Section 33 of T.19N., R.16E.

Bull Creek (1) - Forms near Mountain Peak and flows west 3 miles to NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.15N., R.27E.
E. R. Hawley, who had a ranch on Hawley Creek, herded bulls across this creek to winter them.

Bull Creek (2) - Forms 1 mile east of Bull Spring and flows south 2-1/2 miles to Trail Creek in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.18N., R.23E.

Bull Spring (1) - Located at the head of Mormon Canyon on McDevitt Creek in SW1/4 of Section 7 of T.18N., R.23E.

Bull Spring (2) - Located in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.19N., R.19E., about 2-1/2 miles east of Rooker Basin.
This is a good spring and pond for cattle and bulls that graze in Prairie Basin.

Burns Gulch - Three miles long, runs southeast between Big Silverlead Creek and Wagonhammer Creek to enter Salmon River drainage in SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.24N., R.21E.

Tom "Old Man" Burns fell from the cliff into the river and drowned while he and some other men were bringing a pack string by the mouth of this gulch.

Burnt Gulch - Heads near Gallagher Gulch and runs southwest for 1-1/2 miles where it meets Hull Creek in middle of Section 24 of T.25N., R.20E.

There was a large fire here at one time, possibly even before the Forest Service originated, that left many burnt logs in the bottom of the gulch.

Buster Gulch (1) - Gulch about 2 miles long, heads in vicinity of Whiskey Spring and enters Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 26 of T.24N., R.20E.

Named after C. F. "Free" Buster who ran a saloon on Indian Creek when the mines were active.

Buster Gulch (2) - One mile long, runs southwest to enter North Fork Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 23 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named for John Buster, early rancher and stage driver. He ranched at the mouth of the gulch and drove the stage from Salmon to Gibbonsville.

Butcherknife Ridge - Runs southeastward from NE1/4 of Section 29 through SW1/4 of Section 28 and through SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.26N., R.20E., a total of about 2 miles.

Named because this sharp, pointed ridge looks like a butcherknife blade from a distance.

Butte Creek - Heads on Long Tom Ridge in vicinity of Horse Creek Butte and flows 4 miles south to meet Owl Creek in SW1/4 of Section 28 of T.24N., R.17E.

Cabin Creek (1) - Located 1 mile north of Short Creek, flows west 1-1/2 miles to enter Reservoir Creek in NW1/4 of Section 16 of T.16N., R.28E.

Cabin Creek (2) - Originates 2 miles southeast of Sheephorn Mountain and flows 4 miles eastward to Salmon River in northwest corner of Section 22 of T.18N., R.21E., near Iron Creek Bridge.

Local people tried to change the name to Moodie Creek after James Moodie, sheepman.

Cabin Creek (3) - Heads near Ulysses Mountain and runs westward to meet Indian Creek in northeast corner of Section 12 of T.24N., R.19E., approximately 2 miles north of Indianola Helitack Station.

There used to be an old cabin near the mouth of this creek. At one time people tried to change the name to Marsing Creek after Nels O. Marsing, a pioneer.

Cabin Creek (4) - Forms near headwaters of Beagle Creek; flows 3-1/2 miles generally eastward to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.19N., R.18E.

Local people attempted to change the name of this creek to Ramey Creek to honor John Ramey, first Sheriff of Lemhi County, who had land near here.

Cabin Creek (5) - Forms in Lemhi Range, in vicinity of Timber Creek Pass and in the area westward; flows north 3 miles to enter Big Timber Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.13N., R.25E.

Cabin Creek (South Fork) - Heads in area south of Cabin Creek; flows generally east 3 miles, then northeastward for 1 mile to enter Cabin Creek in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.19N., R.18E.

Cache Bar - Located between Cramer Creek on the southeast and Fountain Creek on the northwest in SE1/4 of Section 18, T.23N., R.16E., at 3,000 feet.

There are several different possibilities for this name. One informant said Captain Harry Guleke kept a cache there. Another said a "river rat" and prospector named Cache lived there. Still another said it was named because the rocker located there brought in much cash.

Cache Creek - Heads north of Sleeping Deer Mountain and flows 6 miles generally northwestward to enter Loon Creek in NW1/4 of Section 19 of T.17N., R.14E.

Captain Reuben F. Bernard reportedly cached some things here during the Sheepeater Campaign of 1879, but could never recover them.

Outfitters packing from Challis to Thunder Mountain cached mule and horse shoes and other supplies here to be used on the return trip to Challis.

California Bar - Located just northeast of Missouri Gulch, mostly in NW1/4 of Section 6 of T.21N., R.20E., on Napias Creek.

It probably reminded early placer miners of the California Gold Rush, so they named it accordingly. One informant said a mining company from California worked there.

According to a manuscript in Lemhi County Museum, called Leesburg Discovered, by John Rees as told by one of the original discoverers F. B. Sharkey, "Mose Milner and his partner Jesse Peters joined Sharkey's party and discovered California Bar."

Camel Gulch - About 1 mile long, runs northwest to Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 19 of T.24N., R.21E., about 2 miles southwest of North Fork.

A family by the name of Camel lived at the mouth of the gulch. The father's name, possibly, was John.

Camp Creek (1) - Forms southwest of Haystack Mountain and flows southeastward 3-1/2 miles to enter Napias Creek in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.22N., R.20E., near Leesburg.

Named for Chris Camp, an early miner on this stream.

Camp Creek (2) - Located just south of Birch Creek, flows east 3 miles to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 14 of T.19N., R.21E.

There was an attempt to change the name of this creek to Massie Creek after Henry Massie, an old soldier and pioneer settler of this drainage.

Camp Creek (3) - Originates in SW1/4 of Section 33 and flows west for 2 miles to enter Loon Creek in SW1/4 of Section 31 of T.17N., R.14E., near Lemhi-Custer County line.

Outfitters going from Salmon to the Middle Fork camped at the head of this creek.

Camp Creek (4) - Heads just north of Middle Fork Peak; flows southeastward for 2 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.19N., R.16E.

The old Thunder Mountain trail crossed the head of this creek and, since there was good grass and water, travelers in the area frequently made their camp here. There was an attempt to change the name to Nate Creek in honor of Nate Smith, the pioneer miner who discovered placer gold on Yellowjacket and Loon Creeks.

Carl Gulch - Heads north of Bills Canyon and runs northwest 1 mile to enter North Fork Salmon River drainage in northwest corner of Section 22 in T.25N., R.21E., near North Fork Ranger Station.

H. F. Carl, A. Carl, and Charles Carl had a Bonanza Placer Claim in this area that they located August 6, 1883.

Carlin Creek - Flows southwest 2-1/2 miles to enter Cottonwood Creek in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.13N., R.28E.

A man named Carlin, who was an early stockman in this area, brought in 200-300 head of long horn Texas steers to start a herd, but they were all winter killed.

Carmen - Located on US Highway 93, about 5 miles north of Salmon in northwest corner of Section 17 of T.22N., R.22E.

Carmen Bridge - Crosses Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.22N., R.22E., about 1 mile south of Carmen.

The State Highway Department installed this bridge to eliminate a treacherous curve.

Carmen Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana border and flows southwestward 11 miles to enter Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 7 of T.22N., R.22E., 1/8 mile north of Carmen.

Named for Benjamin Carmen (Carman) who built a sawmill on the stream in the 1870s.

Others say it was named for Ben's wife, Martha.

Lewis and Clark named the stream Salmon Creek on August 31, 1805, because of the number of salmon fish they found there. In 1832 Captain Bonneville erected a temporary fortification on the stream.

Carrol Creek - Heads 1-1/2 miles northwest of Mogg Mountain and flows north 2 miles to West Fork Hayden Creek in SW1/4 of Section 21 of T.16N., R.23E.

Carrol Pyeatt lived in this vicinity. John Carroll was an early rancher and miner, approximately 1898, in this same area.

Cary Creek - Flows 2 miles southwest to Geertson Creek in southwest corner of Section 34 of T.22N., R.23E.

Named for Cary Wright, a native of Virginia, who placer mined on this stream in the 1870s.

Cassel Gulch - Runs 1 mile west to Fourth of July Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.24N., R.22E.

Named for a rancher, Field Cassel, who had a small place at the mouth of the gulch.

Was once known locally as Thrasher Gulch, after Daniel B. Thrasher who planted an orchard here and patented the land October 2, 1914.

Cat Creek - One mile long, flows west to Napias Creek in northeast corner of Section 6 of T.21N., R.20E., near California Bar.

Named for numerous bobcats found in this area.

Cathedral Lake (1) - Located in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1/2 mile southeast of Cathedral Rock and about 1 mile northwest of Golden Trout Lake.

Cathedral Lake (2) - Located in Bighorn Crags, in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.21N., R.16E., about 2-1/2 miles southwest of Deer Lake.

Cathedral Rock (1) 9,411 feet - Located in extreme western central portion of Section 24 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1/2 mile northwest of Cathedral Lake, in Bighorn Crags.

Viewed from the eastern side it has the appearance of a huge cathedral standing on the ridge.

Cathedral Rock (2) 7,786 feet - On Idaho-Montana border in northeast corner of Section 3 of T.25N., R.17E., about 8 miles northeast of Squaw Peak.

Named because natural weathering has eroded parts of the rock, making it look like cathedral spires.

Cave Creek - Heads near origin of Soda Creek and runs south 2-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in NE1/4 of Section 14 of T.18N., R.15E.

There is a large cave at the mouth of the creek used as shelter by travelers in the event of stormy weather.

Cayuse Point - Located 4 miles southeast of Parker Mountain in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.25N., R.16E.

Cedar Gulch (1) - Heads 1 mile southwest of Goat Mountain and runs 3 miles southwest to the Lemhi River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.17N., R.25E.

Named for the numerous cedar trees in the area.

Cedar Gulch (2) - Forms near head of Viola Gulch and runs southwest 3 miles to Birch Creek Valley in southwest corner of Section 22 of T.12N., R.29E.

Chamberlain Creek - Forms on Idaho-Montana border; flows south 2 miles to the NE1/4 of Section 35 of T.14N., R.28E., just northeast of Walters Spring.

Named for George Chamberlain, one of the original discoverers of the Copper Queen Mine.

Cheney Creek - Located east of Joe Moore Creek; originates 1 mile northwest of K Mountain and flows north 2 miles, then northwest 1 mile to enter Withington Creek in southeast corner of Section 17 of T.20N., R.23E.

Named for John Cheney who settled here around 1890.

Cherry Spring - Located in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.19N., R.23E., 2 miles west of Tendoy.

Named for the chokecherries found here.

Chet Rowe Spring - Located in SE1/4 of Section 14 of T.21N., R.23E., 3/4 mile southwest of Sawmill Gulch Spring, on Bohannon Creek.

Chet Rowe was a rancher near the mouth of the creek.

Chief Joseph Gravesite and Monument - Located in NW1/4 of Section 26 of T.19N., R.24E., 2 miles southeast of Tendoy.

See Tendoy.

Chief Joseph Pass 7,241 feet - Situated in the Bitterroot Range about 1 mile southeast of Lost Trail Pass, 25 miles west-northwest of Wisdom, Montana, and 36 miles north of Salmon, Idaho, in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.27N., R.19W.

Named for the famous Chief of the Nez Perce Indian tribe.

China Gulch - Heads about 1 mile north of Stormy Peak, runs west for 2 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 30 of T.24N., R.19E., about 1/4 mile northeast of Shoup.

A Chinaman built a little hut at the mouth of this gulch, but according to an informant, he didn't mine.

China Springs - Located in southwest corner of Section 34 of T.20N., R.20E., about 3/4 mile southwest of Lake Mountain.

Three Chinese were killed and robbed of their gold near here in the early days.

Chink Gulch - Heads near head of Cyanide Gulch and runs northeast 1 mile to enter Dahlonge Creek near middle of Section 29 of T.26N., R.22E.

Two reasons for the name. Placer drift mining was done by Chinese miners in this area. Also, there were many grouse here which are sometimes called chickens or chinks by local people.

Name was originally China Gulch, but was changed by Forest Ranger Al Wheeler in 1944 because there were too many China Gulches.

Chips Creek - Forms north of Baldy Mountain and flows generally east 3 miles to enter Pollard Canyon in southwest corner of Section 2 of T.21N., R.21E.

Named for Charles "Chips" Evans, a road agent and gunman who killed a man named Magee on November 11, 1886, because Magee wounded Caleb Davis, a saloon owner at the town of Dynamo. Evans was later captured in Butte, Montana.

Cinch Creek - Heads about 1-1/2 miles north of Martin Mountain and runs north 2-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in the middle of Section 24 of T.18N., R.14E.

Named for a pack saddle cinch by Frank Bradley and a construction crew when they built this section of the Camas Trail in the 1920s.

Clear Creek (1) - Headwaters in Bighorn Crags, flows northeastward 13 miles to enter Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.23N., R.18E.

This creek has crystal clear water that is normally free of silt. Named by miners in the vicinity of the mouth of the creek in the 1880s.

Clear Creek (2) - Forms in Beaverhead Mountains on the Continental Divide; flows west 8-1/2 miles to enter Lemhi Valley in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.14N., R.27E.

Stream was once called Stephenson Creek after Elijah M. Stephenson, an early settler on the stream.

Cliff Canyon - Heads 1/4 mile south of Mahogany Mountain and runs southwest 6 miles to NW1/4 of Section 35 of T.11N., R.29E., 1-1/2 miles southeast of Reno.

There are large rocks and cliffs at the mouth of the canyon.

Cliff Creek - A stream 2 miles long, heads north of White Horse Basin and runs south through the basin to enter Panther Creek in southeast corner of Section 16 of T.21N., R.19E., about 3/4 mile north of mouth of Napias Creek.

At one place the water of the creek comes out of a cliff above the trail.

Climb Creek - Flows east 1 mile to enter Big Timber Creek in SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.14N., R.25E., 1 mile southwest of Junction Peak.

Coal Kiln Canyon - Heads in Lemhi Range, north of Mammoth Canyon and runs northeast 5 miles to Birch Creek Valley in southwest corner of Section 17 of T.12N., R.28E.

Coke was made in charcoal kilns here for use in the mines at Nicholia.

Coal Kiln Spring - Located in SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.11N., R.27E., just southeast of Coal Kiln Canyon and very near the charcoal kilns.

Coal Mine Gulch Spring - Located on Bohannon Creek in northeast corner of Section 27 of T.21N., R.23E., about 1 mile southwest of Chet Rowe Spring.

Cobalt - Located on Panther Creek in SW1/4 of Section 4 of T.20N., R.19E., near the mouth of Spring Creek.

Called Blackbird at one time. Renamed because of the great mineral deposit found near here.

Cobalt Ranger Station - Located on Panther Creek at the mouth of Dummy Creek in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.20N., R.19E., 2-1/2 miles southwest of Cobalt.

Originally called Copper Creek Ranger Station because of the nearness of the mouth of Copper Creek.

Coffee Gulch - Located just west of Racetrack Meadows; runs northeast and southwest in the NE1/4 of Section 35 and the SW1/4 of Section 25 of T.23N., R.20E.

This gulch was originally called Sierra Gulch by the Sharkey party who first discovered gold at Leesburg when they were on their way back to Montana, because it reminded them so much of the Sierra Gulch in Montana.

There was an original Coffey Gulch in the western portion of Section 1 of T.22N., R.20E., about one mile southeast of the present Coffee Gulch. It was named for William Coffey who was elected president of the Summit Mining District September 28, 1866.

There is a local belief that the place was named because early miners found gold there that looked like old fashioned coffee beans before they were ground.

Cohen Gulch - About 2 miles long, runs southeast to enter Salmon River drainage in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.23N., R.18E., between Little Sheepeater Creek on the northeast and Big Sheepeater Creek on the southwest.

Named for an Irish miner, Mike Cohen (Cohan), who had a cabin and mining claims in this gulch.

Cold Creek - Forms near headwaters of Paradise Creek on Lemhi side; flows 2-1/2 miles to Morse Creek in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.15N., R.23E., in the Pahsimeroi Valley.

The temperature of the water in this stream is always very cool, making it very refreshing to drink.

Cold Spring - Located in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.14N., R.26E., 1 mile north of Purcell Spring and 2-1/2 miles southeast of Leadore Hill.

Colson Creek - Heads near Long Tom Ridge Camp and runs south for 6-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 25 of T.23N., R.16E.

The Colson brothers were packers and placer miners on this creek.

Once called Pope Creek after the man who first ranched on this creek.

Colson Creek Cabin - Located in SW1/4 of Section 13 of T.23N., R.16E., about 1-1/2 miles up from the mouth of Colson Creek.

Also called Colson Creek Guard Station, but popularly called by name above because it was a Forest Service packer's cabin.

Colt Creek - Heads near Square Top Mountain and runs approximately 4 miles south to meet Horse Creek in SW1/4 of Section 13 of T.24N., R.14E.

Columbia Gulch - Located near Blackeagle Creek, runs northwest to enter Hoodoo Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.19N., R.16E.

Named for the Columbia Mining Company which had holdings in this gulch.

Comet Creek - Forms 1/2 mile of Diamond Gulch and flows northeastward 3-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River at SW1/4 of Section 12 of T.23N., R.21E.

Named for the Comet Mines which are located in this drainage, possibly discovered around 1910, the year that Halley's Comet was last seen.

Cool Gulch - A gulch running east and west for approximately 1 mile, enters North Fork Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 28 of T.27N., R.21E.

Named approximately 1940 by Al Wheeler, Forest Ranger at North Fork, because it was usually shade in this canyon and the water was always cool. There was also supposedly a small glacier in this stream the year around that kept the water very cold.

Coons Canyon - Located north of head of Cedar Gulch; runs 1 mile north to Willow Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 2 of T.12N., R.29E.

John Coons, who mined at Nicholia in the early days, had a place in this canyon.

Cooper Canyon - Originates near Mogg Mountain and flows north 4 miles to enter Hayden Creek in southeast corner of Section 9 of T.16N., R.23E., across from the mouth of Squaw Creek.

Newt Cooper was a pioneer stockman in this area.

Copper Basin - Located mainly in Section 9 of T.18N., R.22E., just west of North Basin.
Named for the copper ore mined here in the early days.

Copper Canyon - Heads about 1/2 mile southwest of Copper Mountain; runs southwest for 1-1/2 miles to enter Beaver Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 36 of T.23N., R.18E.

Copper Creek - Heads in area north of Swan Peak and flows generally northwestward 5 miles to enter Panther Creek in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.20N., R.19E., near Cobalt Ranger Station.

Copper Gulch - Runs eastward through the middle of Sections 31 and 32 of T.25N., R.21E., for approximately 2 miles where it enters North Fork Salmon River on border between Sections 32 and 33.
Named because there is a large outcropping of copper visible in the gulch.

Copper Mountain - Located in northwest corner of Section 19 of T.23N., R.19E., 3 miles southeast of Hot Springs Lookout and about 4 miles southwest of Stormy Peak Lookout.
Named for the Copper King Mine and other copper mines in this area.

Corn Creek - Heads near Long Tom Ridge Camp; flows westward 6 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.23N., R.14E.

Some say the creek was named because early prospectors found gold nuggets the size of kernels of corn.

Others say some packers spilled corn when passing through and it started to grow.

A campfire was left at the mouth of this creek in the summer of 1961 that started a forest fire which ravaged approximately 17,000 acres of timber land before it was controlled.

Corn Lake - Very shallow lake located approximately 3-1/2 miles northwest of Long Tom Ridge Camp in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.24N., R.16E.

Corral Creek - Heads near Bear Wallow Spring in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.26N., R.20E., and flows south for 3 miles, then west for 2 more miles, where it enters Indian Creek in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.25N., R.20E.
In earlier days there was a sheep corral at the mouth of this creek.

Corral Flat - Situated about 1 mile northwest of Sagebrush Lookout in the SW1/4 of Section 27 of T.23N., R.17E.

There were many wild horses in this area and the cowboys who were after them built corrals for them on this flat area.

Cottom Lane - Crosses Highway 28 1 mile northwest of the mouth of Big Eightmile Creek and runs southwest about 2 miles to NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.16N., R.25E.

Morris H. Cottom patented land on his ranch here December 12, 1917.

Cottonwood Creek (1) - Flows 2 miles south to enter Fourth of July Creek in NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.24N., R.22E., 3-1/2 miles up from the mouth of Fourth of July Creek.

Named for the cottonwood trees in this area.

Cottonwood Creek (2) - Forms near head of Ramsey Canyon and flows west 4 miles, then southwest 1-1/2 miles to enter Mud Creek in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.12N., R.28E.

Named for the many cottonwood trees found along this stream.

Cougar Creek - Headwaters found near Indian Point; flows north 3 miles to enter Clear Creek in SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.22N., R.18E.

This feature was unnamed prior to 1930. While working as a fire guard and lookout on the Sagebrush Lookout in 1930, Willard Rood frequently referred to this drainage as Cougar Creek because he had killed cougar here in previous years.

Cougar Lake - Located in southwest corner of Section 35 of T.18N., R.18E., 1 mile east of Black Mountain and 3 miles west of Morgan Creek Summit.

Cougar Point 6,500 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 11 of T.20N., R.20E., on Williams Creek road. Named by the Forest Service approximately 1935 when they put the campground in because they had seen cougars there.

Cove Creek (1) - Heads near the Nabob Mine and runs southwest for 3 miles to enter the Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 14 of T.23N., R.17E.

Cove Creek (2) - Originates in NW1/4 of Section 35 and flows northwestward for 2-1/4 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.18N., R.14E.

Named for the small cove located just up from the mouth of the creek.

Cow Creek (1) - Located south of Heifer Creek, flows 1-1/2 miles generally west to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.17N., R.14E.

Charles Matley took 200 cows into the Middle Fork country in 1886. He lost most of them on what is now Cow Creek because the mountainsides were so steep that they fell and were killed.

Cow Creek (2) - Heads on Idaho-Montana border and flows west for 2 miles, then northwest 2-1/2 miles, to enter Agency Creek on the border between NW1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 25 of T.19N., R.24E.

Named by the Pattee family because of the numerous cow skeletons found here after the cows had died from eating larkspur or other poisonous plants.

Cow Creek (North Fork) - Originates 1 mile south of Lem Peak; flows west 3 miles, then southwest 2 miles to enter Cow Creek in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.16N., R.22E., 2-1/2 miles up from the mouth of Cow Creek.

Cow Gulch - Approximately 2-1/2 miles long, runs southeast where it enters Indian Creek in NE1/4 of Section 12 of T.24N., R.19E.

The Indian Creek Guest Ranch is located at the mouth of this gulch.

Cramer Creek - Heads about 2 miles southwest of Long Tom Lookout and runs 2 miles southwest to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 20 of T.23N., R.16E.

Named for Jack Cramer who took a herd of horses into this country and wintered them while he did some prospecting.

Crater Lake - Found in Bighorn Crags in SW1/4 of Section 10 of T.21N., R.16E., just southeast of Gooseneck Lake and about 1/4 mile southwest of Big Clear Lake.

Crib Springs - Located 1-1/2 miles west of Baldy Mountain in southwest corner of Section 18 of T.21N., R.21E.

John Hill built a crib here to keep the cattle from muddying the spring.

Crone Gulch - About 1 mile in length, almost directly across valley from Hammerean Creek, enters North Fork Salmon River drainage in northwest corner of Section 23 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named for a man named Crone who owned and operated a sawmill here. He cut the lumber used to build the Gibbonsville shool house.

Cronks Canyon - Located on Salmon River, about 3 miles northeast of Ellis; runs about 2 miles northeast through the NE1/4 of Section 18 and the western part of Section 8 of T.16N., R.21E.

Named for James Cronk, an early day cattle rancher in this area.

The feature is sometimes called the Royal Gorge of Idaho.

Cruikshank Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana border in Beaverhead Mountains, just west of Deadman Pass, and flows west 4-1/2 miles to enter Canyon Creek in SE1/4 of Section 32 of T.17N., R.27E.

Alexander Cruikshank, who scouted for the Army during the Nez Perce War of 1877, patented land here April 4, 1916. He reportedly raised Arabian horses.

Crystal Gulch - Located approximately 1 mile north of Indianola Helitack Station, a gulch about 1-1/2 miles long, runs westward and enters Indian Creek in NE1/4 of Section 13 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named for the Crystal Mine located here. There is a prominent outcropping of white crystals in the guldh.

Cyanide Gulch - Found south of Gibbonsville, 1 mile long, runs southwest to North Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 36 of T.26N., R.21E.

A cyanide process was used in the mill located at the mouth of the gulch.

Dahlonga Creek - Heads near Morgan Mountain and flows north 3 miles, then west 4 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 36 of T.26N., R.21E.

The men who first took up placer ground on this creek were reportedly from Dahlonga, Georgia, so they named the stream after their home town.

Dairy Creek - Forms in Lemhi Range in vicinity of Dairy Lake and flows northeast 2 miles to enter Big Eightmile Creek in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.15N., R.24E.

William Gray Purcell had a big dairy here.

Dairy Lake - Located 1 mile southeast of Everson Lake in NW1/4 of Section 22 of T.15N., R.24E.

Daly Creek - Forms 1 mile northwest of Wallace Lake and flows generally north 5 miles to enter Moose Creek in SE1/4 of Section 24 of T.23N., R.20E.

Named for James Daly who was elected Secretary of the Summit Mining District of Lemhi County in September 1866.

Daly Creek (East Fork) - Flows 2 miles northwest to enter Daly Creek in northeast corner of Section 36 of T.23N., R.20E.

Davis Canyon - Heads south of Ajax Peak and runs southwest 4 miles to enter Freeman Creek in SW1/4 of Section 36 of T.23N., R.22E.

Named for John W. Davis, an early settler in this area.

Davis Gulch - About 1-1/2 miles long, runs south to Arnett Creek in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.22N., R.19E., about 3-1/2 miles up from mouth of Arnett Creek.

Named soon after 1866 to honor President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy.

D C Gulch - Runs 1 mile northeast to enter Lemhi River drainage on border between NW1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.17N., R.24E., 4-1/2 miles southeast of Lemhi.

The gulch is named from the initials of Mark J. David and James B. Cryder, early stockmen in this area, who filed on water rights from Mill Creek in 1883 and who patented their land July 18, 1887.

Deadhorse Creek - Heads in vicinity of Indian Point southward to head of Lick Creek; flows 2 miles generally north to enter Clear Creek in SW1/4 of Section 14 of T.22N., R.17E.

Willard Rood, Sr. named this creek. A friend of his, while prospecting and while endeavoring to travel through this creek drainage, lost a horse in an accident.

Deadman Pass - Located in NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.17N., R.28E., 1 mile north of Horse Prairie Mountain. Some said that a dead man was found here during the days of Nicholia by Alexander Cruikshank and they never identified the body.

Others said an old prospector by the name of Brown was crossing this pass when the saddle cinch broke and he fell from his horse and was killed.

Deadwater Gulch - A gulch about 2 miles long, runs north to south, enters Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 25 of T.24N., R.20E., about 5 miles east of Indianola Helitack Station.

At the mouth of this gulch there is a natural rock ridge that extends across the Salmon River and serves as a dam to hold the water back, giving it the appearance of not moving at all.

Deadwater Spring 3,500 feet - Small spring along Salmon River road about 5 miles east of Indianola Helitack Station and about 4 miles southwest of North Fork.

Deep Creek (1) - Stream about 3 miles long, flowing east, then southeast to enter North Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 10 of T.26N., R.21E.

Deep Creek (2) - Heads near China Spring and flows northwestward 8-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 27 of T.21N., R.19E., 1 mile south of mouth of Napias Creek.

Deep Creek Ridge - Located in area between Deep Creek and Moccasin Creek; runs northwest and southeast, mainly in southeast corner of T.21N., R.19E., and southwest corner of T.21N., R.20E.

Deer Creek (1) - Originates near Degan Mountain and flows southeastward for 5-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.18N., R.21E.

Deer Creek (2) - Flows 1-1/2 miles southeast to enter Reservoir Creek in NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.16N., R.28E.

Formerly called Atchison Creek after W. T. Atchison, an early rancher of this area.

Deer Creek (3) - Runs 2 miles northeast to Bear Valley Creek in NW1/4 of Section 19 of T.17N., R.23E.

Deer Creek (4) - Forms in Lemhi Range, 1 mile south of Portland Mountain and flows north 3 miles, then northeast 3 miles, to enter Texas Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.14N., R.27E.

Deer Flats - Located in Little Lost River Valley just southwest of Y Springs, mainly in Section 24 of T.11N., R.26E.

Deer Lake - Located in SE1/4 of Section 18 of T.21N., R.17E., 1-1/2 miles northeast of Cathedral Lake.

Deer Park Creek - Forms 2 miles northeast of Devils Lake and flows 2 miles northeast to NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.15N., R.25E., just northwest of Adams Creek.

The area contains small groves of trees which create a park like atmosphere and deer are often seen there because of the pleasant surroundings.

Degan Mountain 8,748 feet - In northeast corner of Section 27 of T.19N., R.20E., 5 miles north of Sheephorn Mountain.

Named for Louis A. Degan, carpenter and settler, who patented the land December 5, 1924.

Deriar Creek - Forms 2 miles east of Wallace Lake and flows eastward 3-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.22N., R.22E., near Carmen.

Named for John Deriar, an early settler in this region.

Devils Basin - Located in the Lemhi Range, in southern part of Section 10 of T.14N., R.24E., at the head of Big Eightmile Creek on the Lemhi side and North Fork Big Creek on Pahsimeroi side.

Named for the "devil fish" or "mud puppies" which are in abundance here.

Devils Canyon - Heads near Devils Lake and runs north 3 miles to enter Big Eightmile Creek near the middle of Section 7 of T.15N., R.25E.

Named because it is so rough and rocky.

Devils Lake - Located 1 mile northwest of Gunsight Peak, on the border between NE1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.15N., R.24E.

Devlin Falls - Located just east of Leesburg on Napias Creek in the NE1/4 of Section 21 of T.22N., R.20E.

Named for Charles A. Devlin, an old miner at Leesburg, who was general manager of Montana Mining and Livestock Company in 1925.

Diamond Creek - Forms near south end of Jackass Ridge and flows east 4-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 31 of T.23N., R.22E.

Reportedly named for the shape of the terrain in the creek drainage.

Diamond Gulch - Three miles long, runs northwest to enter Moose Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.23N., R.20E.

Dishpan Springs - Located at head of unnamed tributary of Wallace Creek in NW1/4 of Section 34 of T.25N., R.17E., about 3 miles northeast of Horse Creek Butte.

Dishrag Spring - Located in Moyer Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.19N., R.19E., 2 miles north of Iron Lake.

Forest Service crews found a dishrag that some camper left at the spring.

Ditch Creek - Headwaters located in vicinity of Allan Lake, flows approximately 6 miles in southeasterly and then southerly direction where it enters Hughes Creek in SE1/4 of Section 10 of T.25N., R.21E.

Named because early miners ran a ditch from here to mining operations in the area approximately 1865.

Divide Creek - Originates north of headwaters of Mud Creek, in NE1/4 of Section 13 of T.13N., R.28E.; flows west 4 miles, then northwest 5 miles to enter Eighteenmile Creek in SW1/4 of Section 27 of T.14N., R.27E.

Named because the stream's headwaters are right on the Continental Divide.

Doe Lake - Located in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.20N., R.16E., just southeast of Twin Cove Lake.

Dome Lake - Located 1 mile east of Horse Heaven on border between Section 6 and 7 of T.22N., R.17E.

Dome Mountain - Located approximately 5 miles northeast of Goat Mountain, in the SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.22N., R.17E.

The rounded top of this mountain looks very much like the dome on a large building.

Donnelly Gulch - Stream approximately 3 miles long, runs southeast where it empties into Salmon River approximately 1 mile down river from North Fork in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.24N., R.21E.

Named for James Donnelly, a pioneer rancher on this stream.

Dragroad Spring - Located in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.19N., R.24E., 1 mile north of High Spring on Cow Creek.

Dry Canyon - Heads south of Mountain Peak and runs south 2-1/2 miles to enter Powderhorn Gulch in SE1/4 of Section 31 of T.15N., R.28E.

Dry Creek (1) - Located about 1-1/2 miles south of Copper Gulch, flows eastward for 2 miles where it empties into North Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 4 of T.24N., R.21E.

Named because the stream contains water only during spring runoff.

Dry Creek (2) - Located just southeast of Bear Creek; flows 3 miles northeast to enter Basin Creek in NE1/4 of Section 4 of T.17N., R.23E.

Dry Gulch (1) - Located southeast of Squaw Gulch in the NE1/4 of Section 31 and the SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.23N., R.18E.

Dry Gulch (2) - Two miles long, runs southwest to enter Camas Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.18N., R.16E., about 1 mile west of Little Dry Gulch.

Dry Gulch (3) - Two miles long, enters McKim Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 16 of T.17N., R.21E.

Dry Gulch (4) - Heads near origin of Little Silverlead Creek and runs north 3 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 15 of T.25N., R.21E.

Dry Gulch (5) - Runs 1-1/2 miles west to McKim Creek near the middle of Section 16 of T.17N., R.21E., 1-1/2 miles up from the mouth of McKim Creek.

Dry Gulch (6) - Heads near confluence of East Fork Morgan Creek and Morgan Creek; flows south 2 miles to enter unnamed stream.

Dry Wash Gulch - One mile long, runs south to Beaver Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.23N., R.18E.

Duck Creek - Heads near Duck Creek Point and flows generally south 4 miles to enter Camas Creek in northwest corner of Section 31 of T.18N., R.17E.

Beaver dams built at the mouth of the creek backed up water, providing good feeding ground for ducks, which were usually found there in great numbers.

Duck Creek Point - Located about 1/2 mile southwest of Duck Peak in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.18N., R.17E.

Duck Peak 8,914 feet - In SW1/4 of Section 4 of T.18N., R.17E., 1/2 mile northeast of Duck Creek Point.

Dummy Creek (1) - A stream approximately 2 miles long; flows northeastward and then southeastward to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.20N., R.19E., at the Cobalt Ranger Station.

Named for a deaf-mute miner who lived briefly at the mouth of the creek before the Copper Creek Ranger Station (now Cobalt) was built.

Dummy Creek (2) - Located 1 mile north of Briney Creek; flows 2 miles west to empty into Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.19N., R.21E.

Named because two mutes were partners in the ownership of the ranch here.

Dump Creek - Forms near head of Comet Creek and runs mostly north for 5 miles to enter Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.24N., R.20E.

Early miners transferred Moose Creek water to Dump Creek to dry up Moose Creek in order to mine. They dumped the tailings from Moose Creek placers into Dump Creek but the dam broke, washing out the Dump Creek drainage and dumping it into the Salmon River. Some believe the silt dammed up the Salmon River enough to form Deadwater three or four miles upstream.

Dutch Oven Creek - About 2-1/2 miles long, runs southeast from headwaters about 1/2 mile southwest of Nabob Mine to empty into Salmon River in southeast corner of Section 8 of T.23N., R.18E.

There is a natural rock formation that looks like a large old fashioned oven at the head of the canyon. Also, the heat in this canyon is so great in the summer that it's like being in a hugh Dutch oven.

Dutchler Basin - Located just south of Dutchler Mountain in southern half of Section 5 and northern half of Section 8 of T.24N., R.19E., at head of Transfer Gulch and Little Spring Creek.

Dutchler Mountain 6,994 feet - In NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named after Herman Dutchler who had mining property at Shoup.

Dutchman's Hump - Located south of Trail Creek on Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 11 and NE1/4 of Section 14 of T.22N., R.18E.

Named for James H. Hockensmith, a German, who had mining claims in this area and patented land in the Lemhi Valley. To the early miners, all Germans were Dutchmen.

Formerly called Hockensmith Hill.

Eagle Mountain 8,245 feet - Situated on border between NW1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.25N., R.22E., 1-1/2 miles south of Morgan Mountain.

The numerous eagles in this vicinity had nests here.

East and West Peak - Located in SW1/4 of Section 1 of T.17N., R.25E., 1/2 mile northeast of Goat Mountain.

This long peak runs almost due east and west.

East Boulder Creek - Forms on Pine Creek Ridge and flows north 6-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 24 of T.24N., R.19E., about 1/2 mile southwest of Indianola Helitack Station.

Formerly known as Parks Creek after an old prospector who lived here.

East Boulder Meadow - Located northeast of the head of East Boulder Creek and southeast of head of Little Moose Creek in northern portions of Sections 15 and 16 of T.23N., R.20E.

East Butte Creek - Tributary of Owl Creek, heads near Long Tom Ridge and flows southeast for 2 miles to enter Owl Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.25N., R.17E.

Ebenezer Bar - Located along Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.23N., R.17E.

There are conflicting stories about this name. It was named for a man called Ebenezer Snell or a man called Ebenezer Smith who had a rocker along the river at this place.

There was a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp here during the 1930s.

Ebenezer Creek - Heads in NE1/4 of Section 6; runs south for 4 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.23N., R.17E.

Echo Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, on middle border between Sections 32 and 33 of T.21N., R.16E., just northwest of Reflection Lake.

Eckersell Spring - Located in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.19N., R.25E., on Agency Creek, 2-1/2 miles southeast of Poison Gulch Spring.

Named for two brothers, Art and Jack Eckersell, who raised large bands of sheep in this area. The whole family was killed in a fire in Salmon.

Eidelman Canyon - Heads 1 mile south of head of Willow Creek and runs southwest 4 miles, then west 1-1/2 miles to SE1/4 of Section 33 of T.12N., R.29E., about 2 miles south of Nicholia.

Henry Eidelman was a miner and sheriff of Nicholia.

Eighteen Mile Creek - Forms near Eighteen Mile Peak in SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.13N., R.29E., and flows northwest 24 miles to meet Texas Creek in SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.16N., R.26E.

Named because it was approximately 18 miles from the headwaters of the creek to Leadore.

Eighteen Mile Peak 11,141 feet - On the Continental Divide, in NE1/4 of Section 21 of T.13N., R.29E., near the head of Montana Canyon on the south and near the head of Eighteen Mile Creek on the west.

Eleven Mile Creek - Flows 2 miles west to enter the Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.20N., R.21E.

Named because it is 11 miles from Salmon.

Eli Creek - Forms north of the head of Seven Mile Creek and flows north 3 miles to the Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.21N., R.22E., near the Shoup Bridge.

Named for Eli Minert, an early rancher in this region. He was also a well known packer and tinsmith. He made many of the utensils needed by the miners and settlers.

Elk Creek - Small creek about 2 miles long, runs west into North Fork Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.26N., R.21E.

During a harsh winter in the 1930s someone killed four or five elk in this drainage. Authorities never found who did it, but the place was given this name by Conservation Officer Mike Wilkins and Forest Ranger Al Wheeler because of the event.

There is a Lewis and Clark Monument about 1/8 mile south of this creek, along U.S. Highway 93, indicating that they passed by here on September 2, 1805.

Elkhorn Creek - Heads in Bighorn Crag; flows generally west for 3 miles to enter Clear Creek in SE1/4 of Section 14 of T.22N., R.17E.

Willard and Burrell Rood, while hunting bear in this area around 1900, found a large elk horn which they placed in a divided fir tree. Part of this old horn is still to be seen there. Numerous elk horns are shed in the area every year.

Elkhorn Gulch - Runs northwest 1-1/2 miles to Little Sheep Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 8 of T.25N., R.22E.

In 1920 someone put a large set of elk horns on a tree at the mouth of the gulch.

Ennis Gulch - Forms 2-1/2 miles northwest of Red Point; runs south 3 miles, then southeast 2 miles to Pahsimeroi Valley in SW1/4 of Section 5 of T.15N., R.21E., 3 miles southeast of Ellis.

Jack Ennis was an early rancher in this vicinity.

Everson Creek - Originates at Everson Lake and flows northeast 4 miles to enter Stroud Creek in northwest corner of Section 6 of T.15N., R.25E.

John Everson was a pioneer rancher on this creek.

Everson Lake - Located in the Lemhi Range, in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.15N., R.24E., 1 mile northwest of Dairy Lake.

Ezra Creek - Forms 1 mile north of King Mountain and flows southeast 3-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 9 of T.17N., R.21E.

Named for Ezra Orn, pioneer packer in this region.

Fairview Guard Station - Located in southwest corner of Section 27 of T.12N., R.26E., on the Little Lost River, near the mouth of Squaw Creek.

Falconberry Peak 9,465 feet - Located in southern middle of Section 4 of T.16N., R.14E., just southeast of Falconberry Lake.

Named for Ned Falconberry, rancher.

Rupert L. Falconberry patented the land here on November 28, 1916.

Falls Creek (1) - Forms near Big Creek Peak and flows northeast 2 miles to enter Big Timber Creek in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.13N., R.25E.

Falls Creek (2) - Originates just west of headwaters of Patterson Creek; flows generally southwest 11 miles to enter Patterson Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 16 of T.14N., R.22E.

Lorenzo Falls acquired ranch land here in 1873 and patented it in 1895. Mr. Falls came to the Pahsimeroi Valley after mining in the Boise Basin, Florence, and Helena, Montana, and finally Leesburg in 1867. After coming to the Pahsimeroi, he located the Badger Lode Mine near Bonanza.

Fan Gulch - About 2 miles long, runs north to enter Salmon River drainage in southeast corner of Section 27 of T.24N., R.20E., about 2 miles down river from Deadwater Spring.

There is a fairly large delta in the shape of a lady's fan at the mouth of the creek.

Fantail Creek - Headwaters located 1/2 mile northwest of Corn Lake, runs 2 miles north to empty into Horse Creek in SE1/4 of Section 7 of T.24N., R.16E., about 2 miles northeast of Skunk Camp.

Fawn Creek - Flows 3 miles, generally northwestward, to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.20N., R.19E., near mouth of Blackbird Creek.

Fawn Lake - Found in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.20N., R.16E., just north of Tiptop Lake in the Bighorn Crags.

Fenster Creek - Forms 2 miles east of UP Lake; flows eastward 3-1/2 miles to Salmon River drainage in southwest corner of Section 18 of T.22N., R.22E.

Named for Jacob Fenster who had the first livery and feed stable in Leesburg. He had a ranch here which he patented December 5, 1892. His favorite saying was "And too, by gosh."

Ferry Creek - Originates just north of headwaters of Walter Creek; flows generally northeast 6 miles to enter Lemhi River drainage near the center of Section 32 of T.17N., R.25E.

Rudolph Ferry patented his land here July 9, 1920.

Filly Creek - Heads in NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.25N., R.16E., and flows east, then southeast for 3 miles to meet Horse Creek in SW1/4 of Section 27 of T.25N., R.16E.

Firebox Creek - Forms near Firebox Meadows, just over the Lemhi Range from Meadow Lake; flows 2-1/2 miles northwest to Main Fork Little River in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.13N., R.26E.

Firebox Meadows - Located on Bear Creek in Little Lost River drainage, in northern part of Section 4 of T.12N., R.26E.

First Basin - Runs mostly north and south through Sections 21 and 15 of T.18N., R.22E., just north of Poison Creek.

First Basin Spring - Located in SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.19N., R.23E., on Baldy Creek, 1/4 mile west of Rigger Spring.

Fishfin Ridge - Located in Bighorn Crags, runs approximately east and west, the western portion lying in SE1/4 of Section 16 and extending west for 1-1/2 miles to SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.21N., R.16E., just north of Wilson Lake.

Named in 1962 by Dr. Paul Dilke of University of Idaho because this ridge looks like a very large dorsal fin of a prehistoric fish.

Flatiron Mountain 11,019 feet - Situated in the Lemhi Range, about 1 mile southeast of Big Creek Peak and 10 miles west of Portland Mountain.

Named because it looks like a big, old fashioned, flat iron.
Sometimes called Pahsimeroi Mountain.

Flume Creek - Forms south of Pattee Creek and flows southwest 4 miles to enter Agency Creek in NW1/4 of Section 16 of T.19N., R.25N.

Named for the water flume built by Charles A. Carlson, approximately 1915, to get irrigation water to the Eckersall place, just up from the old Cold Springs Stage Station.

Ford Creek - Flows northeast 2 miles to enter Bear Valley Creek in SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.17N., R.23E., 1 mile up from mouth of Bear Valley Creek.

Named to honor Albert H. Ford, County Assessor, prospector, and well known piano player.

Forge Creek - Originates near Duck Creek Point and flows west for 2 miles, then southwest for 1-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in southwest corner of Section 15 of T.18N., R.16E.

Named because a portable blacksmith forge, used to sharpen steel for drilling rock on a trail project, was located near the mouth of the creek.

Forge Creek Hot Springs - Located in northwest corner of Section 14 of T.18N., R.16E., about 1 mile up from the mouth of Forge Creek.

Forney - Located in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.19N., R.18E., near mouth of Porphyry Creek.

This was an old way station and post office named for Hank Forney, an old timer in the area.

Fort Lemhi - Located near the Lemhi River on the border between the NW1/4 and the NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.19N., R.24E., near the mouth of Pattee Creek.

Named by Mormon settlers in 1855 after Limhi, a character in the Book of Mormon. These settlers built the first irrigation project in Idaho. Part of the old mud walls of the fort are still visible.

Fountain Creek - Heads 1 mile west of Long Tom Lookout and runs southwest for 3 miles to enter Salmon River in the NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.23N., R.16E.

There was a waterfall at the base of this creek which spewed water out just like a fountain. This feature has changed and no longer exists.

Fourth of July Creek (1) - Forms near head of Beagle Creek, just southeast of Red Rock Peak; flows southeast for 3 miles to enter Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 9 of T.19N., R.18E.

Fourth of July Creek (2) - Heads on Idaho-Montana border 2 miles south of Pyramid Peak and flows west 3-1/2 miles, then southwest 7 miles to enter Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.24N., R.21E.

The first settlers on this creek are said to have arrived on the Fourth of July. Early settlers in this vicinity held picnics here on the Fourth of July because of the pleasant grassy areas and nice stream. An interesting side light is that the man who took up the ranch at the mouth of the creek is buried under the present owner's log house.

Fox Creek - Stream only about 1 mile long, flows westward to empty into Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 11 of T.20N., R.14E.

Frank Hall Creek - Forms west of headwaters of Quaking Asp Creek and flows generally west 2-1/2 miles to enter Cruikshank Creek near the center of Section 35 of T.17N., R.27E.

Frank Hall was a pioneer rancher in this area.

Fred and Mary Draw - Runs 2 miles southeast to Morgan Creek in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.15N., R.21E.

Fred and Mary Horn had a water decree from Morgan Creek to irrigate their ranch in this area in the late 1800s.

Freeman Creek - Forms near Freeman Peak and flows westward 7 miles to enter Carmen Creek in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.23N., R.22E.

Named for James Freeman, a pioneer rancher on this stream. Once called Oro Cache Creek.

Freeman Peak - Situated in southwest corner of Section 36 of T.23N., R.23E., 1/2 mile west of Idaho-Montana border.

French Gulch - About 1 mile long, runs southwestward to enter Musgrove Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.20N., R.18E.

Some Frenchman had a mine at the head of this gulch in the early days.

Friedorf Gulch - About 1 mile long, runs southwestward to enter Musgrove Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.20N., R.18E.

Named for Max W. Friedorf who ran a sawmill in the vicinity.

This drainage was listed as Doolittle Creek on the 1941 Forest Service map, but has never been called that by the local people.

The original Doolittle Gulch (not creek) was a small gulch down the North Fork from this point. There has not been a sign showing its location for years.

Fritzer Flat - Located south of Fritzer Gulch in northern portion of Sections 35 and 36 of T.22N., R.18E.

Fritzer Gulch - Two miles long, runs southwest to enter Panther Creek drainage in southwest corner of Section 26 of T.22N., R.18E.

Named for Fritz Gilbert, who lived in this gulch.

Frog Meadow - Located near head of Yellowjacket Creek in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.20N., R.16E., just northeast of Yellowjacket Lake.

Named approximately 1935 by Forest Service crew building ridge road into Yellowjacket Lake because of the many frogs there.

Furnace Creek - Heads near Van Horn Peak in Custer County and flows westward 6-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in NW1/4 of Section 32 of T.17N., R.17E.

The rocks in the canyon give the illusion of a fire or the view inside the open door of a furnace when the light hits them just right. Walls of the canyon are like a big furnace.

Gallagher Gulch - Approximately 1-1/2 miles long in Sections 18, 7, and 8 of T.25N., R.21E. Meets Hughes Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 8.

Named for Thomas F. Gallagher, who had deeded land in this area.

Gant Creek - Heads near Indian Point and flows eastward for 3 miles to enter Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 22 of T.22N., R.18E.

Named for John Gant, the early miner who discovered Henry Ford's Redbird Mine in Custer County and who later mined on this creek.

Gant Mountain 8,276 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 17 of T.22N., R.18E., 1-1/2 miles northeast of Indian Point.

There is an unstaffed Forest Service lookout here.

Gant Ridge - Located in Sections 5 and 8 of T.22N., R.18E., running approximately north and south between Clear Creek and Rood Gulch.

Garden Creek - Heads near Dome Mountain and runs northeast about 8 miles to enter Panther Creek in the NE1/4 of Section 2 of T.23N., R.17E.

The first garden on this section of the Salmon River was grown here in the early days to supply much needed vegetables to settlers and miners. There was an orchard here. During the 1930s there was a CCC camp located at the mouth of this creek.

Garfield Creek - Heads near Spring Mountain and flows southwest 4 miles to Little Lost River in NE1/4 of Section 3 of T.11N., R.26E., 1 mile southeast of Fairview Guard Station.

Gattin Ranch - Located in the SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.25N., R.16E., 1 mile east of Reynolds Creek and 1 mile west of Saddle Creek.

Colonel Gattin raised cattle, horses, and some people say prunes which he sold in Salmon.

Geertson Creek - Forms on Continental Divide and flows southwest 10 miles to enter Lemhi River in SE1/4 of Section 19 of T.21N., R.23E.

Named for Lars C. Geertson, who first came into the Salmon country in 1866 from Utah. He bought his ranch from Harry Lewis. Lewis was killed by a horse on Fourth of July Creek and is buried under the present ranch house at the mouth of the creek. Mr. Geertson was reportedly an excellent horticulturist and patented his land June 6, 1885.

Gentian Lake - In the Bighorn Crags, in NW1/4 of Section 15 of T.21N., R.16E., just southeast of Airplane Lake and about 1/2 mile west of Mirror Lake.

Named for a species of flower, usually blue in color, but on very rare occasions white, that grows at the high altitude near this lake.

German Gulch - Two miles long, runs north from Copper Mountain to Pine Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 7 of T.23N., R.19E.

Named for a German who located a homestead here.

Gibbonsville - Located on North Fork Salmon River, at the mouth of Anderson Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named for Colonel John Gibbon, who pursued Chief Joseph's band near this area just before the Battle of the Big Hole in 1877.

Gilmore - Located near the middle of Section 17 of T.13N., R.27E., about 2-1/2 miles northwest of Gilmore Summit and 15 miles southeast of Leadore.

Named for John T. "Jack" Gilmer, of the Gilmer and Salisbury Stage Company, who was a pioneer in the stagecoach business in the west. A clerk in the post office department in Washington copied the name wrong when the post office at Gilmore was established in 1903.

Gilmore Summit 7,198 feet - Situated in NW1/4 of Section 27 of T.13N., R.27E., on Idaho Highway 28.

Glacier Lake - Located in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.21N., R.16E., 3/4 mile northwest of Pothole Lake.

Goat Creek - Tributary of Middle Fork Salmon River, heads near Dome Mountain and Goat Lake; runs northwest approximately 4 miles, then west for 1 mile to Middle Fork, where it meets in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.23N., R.16E.

Named because of the unusual number of Rocky Mountain goats found in this drainage.

Goat Lake - Located in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.16N., R.22E., on Cow Creek.

Goat Mountain (1) - Located in northeast corner of Section 11 of T.17N., R.25E., near the head of West Fork Little Eightmile Creek.

Named for the mountain goats found here.

Goat Mountain (2) 9,607 feet - Four miles west of Beehive Mountain in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.22N., R.16E.

Gold Bug Gulch - Two miles long, runs northeast to enter Arnett Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 26 of T.22N., R.19E., about 3 miles east of Jureano Mountain.

Golden Trout Lake - Located in northwest corner of Section 31 of T.21N., R.17E., about 1 mile southeast of Cathedral Lake.

Named, approximately 1940, by Lester Gutzman and Forest Service crew when they planted California golden trout here.

Goldstar Gulch - Runs 2 miles southwest to Tower Creek in SE1/4 of Section 10 of T.23N., R.22E.

Originally called Silverstar Gulch because the Silverstar Mine was located here by Wash Stapleton of Butte, one of Montana's most noted mining lawyers. It is said to be the first patented mine in Idaho. The name was changed when the Forest Service put up the wrong sign.

Goldstone Mountain 9,909 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.21N., R.24E., 2 miles south of Goldstone Pass, at head of Sandy Creek.

Named for the Goldstone Mine, which was producing gold bullion approximately 1905.

Goldstone Pass 9,090 feet - Situated in southeast corner of Section 14 of T.21N., R.24E., at the head of Pratt Creek on Idaho-Montana border.

Golway Gulch - Forms 2-1/2 miles southeast of Ajax Peak and runs 3 miles southwest to enter Freeman Creek drainage in northwest corner of Section 5 of T.22N., R.23E.

Named for a man who mined in this general vicinity. The Forest Service had an extra sign with this name on it; they didn't know where it went, so they put it at the mouth of this drainage.

Goodluck Creek - Flows 1-1/2 miles northwestward to enter Woodtick Creek in NE1/4 of Section 11 of T.19N., R.19E.

Gooseneck Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 10 of T.21N., R.16E., between Glacier Lake on the north and Crater Lake on the east, in the Bighorn Crags.

Named by Lester Gutzman, Ernest Marsing, and Forest Service trail crew approximately 1940 because of its shape.

Gorley Creek - Originates 1/2 mile southeast of Baldy Mountain and flows generally east 4-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.21N., R.22E.

Named for James Gorley, an early freighter and packer who lived here.

Originally called Garlic Creek because of the wild garlic which grew in the area.

Granite Mountain - Located in southeastern corner of Section 28, T.26N., R.21E., at the head of Votler Creek and Vine Gulch.

Named because of the granite outcroppings that are very much in evidence on this mountain.
There is a Forest Service lookout located here.

Grantsville - Located near Leesburg in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.22N., R.20E., on Napias Creek.
Named in honor of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Grindstone Spring - Located in NE1/4 of Section 21 of T.25N., R.20E., 1/2 mile southeast of Indian Peak.

Grizzly Mountain 8,719 feet - Situated on the border between the NE1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 2 of T.16N., R.26E., at the head of Baby Joe Gulch.

Grizzly Spring - Located southeast of Tincan Spring in SE1/4 of Section 5 of T.25N., R.20E., between Indian Creek and Corral Creek.

Grouse Creek (1) - Headwaters located near Woodtick Summit; flows 5 miles northwestward to enter Middle Fork Salmon River near the Tappan Ranch in NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.18N., R.14E.
Named in 1920 by Andy Lee, homesteader at Meyers Cove, who was killed by a stallion at the Meyers Cove ranch. Named because there were numerous grouse found on the creek.

Grouse Creek (2) - Forms near Andrews Spring and flows southeast 3-3/4 miles to enter Trail Creek in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.18N., R.23E.
There were many grouse here in the early days.

Grouse Gulch (1) - Located in SE1/4 of Section 23 of T.25N., R.20E., between Spruce Gulch and West Fork Hull Creek.
Named because there was a great number of grouse found in this gulch, especially in the early days.

Grouse Gulch (2) - Runs 2 miles southwest to Hughes Creek in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.25N., R.21E., 1-1/2 miles up from mouth of Hughes Creek.
Named for the extraordinary number of timber grouse found in the area.

Grouse Lake - Located in northeast corner of Section 12 of T.17N., R.14E., near Martin Mountain on the east.

Grove Creek - Heads 1 mile east of Rocky Peak and flows east 2 miles to enter Big Timber Creek in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.14N., R.26E.

Gunbarrel Creek - Heads 1/2 mile southwest of Skunk Camp and flows southwest 2 miles to empty into Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 26 of T.24N., R.14E.
Named because the creek is enclosed by vertical cliffs on both sides, so when you look up or down the creek it is straight as a gunbarrel. A gun was found near a tree in the basin above the creek.

Gunbarrel Rapids - On Salmon River at mouth of Gunbarrel Creek, in SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.24N., R.14E.

Gunsight Peak 10,835 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.15N., R.25E., at the head of Adams Creek, 3 miles northwest of Timber Creek Reservoir.
There is a notch in the top of the mountain that looks like the rear sight on a rifle. It is necessary to be at the head of Big Eightmile Creek, in the Lemhi Range, to see the feature.

Hahn Site - Located in Spring Mountain Canyon, near the mouth, in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.12N., R.27E., about 2-1/2 miles southwest of Highway 28.

This was a small mining hamlet which lasted for only two years, 1909-1911.

Hale Gulch - Heads just east of head of China Gulch; runs north 2 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named for Jim Hale, a prospector who lived in this vicinity.

Halfway Gulch - One mile long, runs northwest into Salmon River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.23N., R.18E.

Named because it is approximately halfway down the Salmon River from Shoup to Panther Creek.

Hammer Creek - A stream 1-1/2 miles long; flows generally south to enter Camas Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.18N., R.16E.

Named by Irvin Robertson, a Probate Judge of Lemhi County, when he was a Forest Ranger because of the creek's proximity to Forge and Anvil Creeks.

Hammerean Creek - Headwaters located in NE1/4 of Section 18, T.26N., R.21E., flows in southeasterly direction for 3 miles until it meets North Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named for "Old Man" Hammerean, who placer mined there in the 1870s.

Hancock Rapids - Found on the Middle Fork Salmon River in the SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.22N., R.16E., about 4-1/2 miles up from mouth of Middle Fork.

Named for Monroe Hancock, an early boatman on the Salmon River.

Harbor Lake - Located mainly in northeast corner of Section 21, but partially in southeast corner of Section 16 of T.21N., R.16E., just west of Wilson Lake in Bighorn Crags.

Named approximately 1938 by Lester Gutzman and Forest Service crew because two natural rock dikes run out into the lake to form a kind of natural harbor.

Hat Creek - Originates just west of Sheephorn Mountain and flows south 5 miles, southeast 2 miles, and then east for 2 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 20 of T.17N., R.21E.

Charlie Matt, who was herding cows for the Shoup outfit, lost his hat in the creek during high water and never got it back.

Hat Creek Lakes - Located in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.18N., R.19E., just south of Taylor Mountain.

Hat Creek (Middle Fork) - Heads 1 mile east of Hat Creek Lakes; flows east 3 miles to enter North Fork Hat Creek in southwest corner of Section 20 of T.18N., R.20E.

Hat Creek (North Fork) - Originates north of Taylor Mountain; flows 3 miles east, then 2-1/2 miles southeast to enter Hat Creek near the middle of Section 28 of T.18N., R.20E.

Hawley Creek - Originates in western portion of Section 32 of T.16N., R.28E., and flows west 9 miles to enter Eighteenmile Creek in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.16N., R.26E., 1 mile east of Leadore.

Named for E. R. Hawley, whose stock ranch was a pioneer holding on this stream.

Hayden Basin - Located mostly in Section 5 of T.17N., R.23E., on Basin Creek, 5 miles southeast of North Basin.

Named for Jim Hayden, an early packer and freighter, who shot Bill Smith, one of the original discoverers of gold in Leesburg, in a dispute over a card game in Salmon, December 1871. Smith had fired on the unarmed Hayden, who was tried twice and acquitted.

Along with some other freighters bringing in supplies for George L. Shoup of Salmon and Dave Wood of Leesburg in 1877, he was killed by Indians in the Birch Creek Valley.

Hayden Creek - Originates in SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.16N., R.23E., and flows north 8 miles, then northeast 3 miles to enter Lemhi River in southwest corner of Section 21 of T.18N., R.24E., near Lemhi.

Hayden Creek (East Fork) - Forms near Mill Lake and 1/2 mile east of Mogg Mountain, then flows north 4 miles, then northwest 3 miles to enter Hayden Creek in NW1/4 of Section 34 of T.17N., R.23E.

Hayden Creek (West Fork) - Originates near Hi Peak; flows east 2-1/2 miles to enter Bray Creek in NE1/4 of Section 19 of T.16N., R.23E.

Haynes Basin - Located at head of Haynes Creek, about 2 miles northwest of Baldy Basin, in eastern portion of T.19N., R.22E.

Haynes Creek - Forms 2-1/2 miles east of Porcupine Spring and flows northwest 9 miles to enter Lemhi River in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.24E.

Named in honor of N. I. "Haines" Andrews who had a ranch on this stream and who later ran a store in Salmon where the Smokehouse Cafe now stands.

Haystack Mountain 8,800 feet - Situated in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.23N., R.20E., about 3 miles southeast of Point of Rocks.

The feature is shaped like a big, long haystack of loose hay.

Heart Lake - Located in the Bighorn Crags in SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1/2 mile south of Harbor Lake.

Named approximately 1938 by Lester Gutzman and Forest Service crew because the shape of the lake reminded them of a heart.

Heifer Creek - Heads in NE1/4 of Section 17 and flows northwestward for 2 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 7 of T.17N., R.14E.

Named by the Ramey Brothers who trailed cattle via Cow and Heifer Creeks to the Andy Lee ranch at Meyers Cove from their ranch in the Middle Fork area.

A heifer is a young cow.

Henderson Ridge - Extends from northern part of Section 31, T.26N., R.20E., southward for about 2 miles to SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.25N., R.20E., between McConn Creek and head of Indian Creek.

Named for David Henderson, who settled in this area approximately 1885.

Henry Creek - Originates 2 miles northeast of Lake Mountain and flows eastward 5 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 24 of T.20N., R.21E.

Named for "Bronco" Henry V. Williams who patented the land at the mouth of this creek October 2, 1900. He was an excellent rider and rode in the first rodeo held in Madison Square Garden.

Hi Peak 10,971 feet - In the Lemhi Range, at the head of Bray Creek on the Lemhi side and an unnamed branch of Morgan Creek on the Pahsimeroi side; in SE1/4 of Section 27 of T.16N., R.22E.

Hidden Springs Fish Farm - Located on Hayden Creek, in NE1/4 of Section 1 of T.17N., R.23E., 2-1/2 miles from mouth of Hayden Creek.

Originally named for the springs that flowed out from under a large rock; the land and fish hatchery are now owned by the State of Idaho.

High Creek - One mile long; flows west to enter Pattee Creek in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.19N., R.24E., 1/2 mile south of Wade Creek.

Named because of the steepness of the terrain; the creek is higher than the creek drainages on either side of it.

High Spring - Located near head of Big Dry Gulch on border between SE1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 11 of T.18N., R.24E.

Hodges Spring - Located on McDevitt Creek in NE1/4 of Section 9 of T.18N., R.23E.
Named for Art Hodges, who had a ranch in this area.

Hood Gulch - Originates near Idaho-Montana border and runs east 3 miles to enter Canyon Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.17N., R.27E.

Named for Mark Hood, an early prospector in this area.

Hoodoo Creek - Heads in Hoodoo Meadows and flows south for 8 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in the SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.19N., R.16E.

Early miners could not find any gold in this area so they said the country was "hoodooed," meaning that there was some sort of hex on it. This was one of their favorite expressions to describe whatever they considered unlucky.

Hoodoo Landing Field - Located in northeast corner of Section 23 of T.20N., R.16E., about 3/4 mile south of Yellowjacket Lake.

Hoodoo Meadows - Located about 1-1/2 miles northwest of McEleny Mountain, ranging from the NE1/4 of Section 27 through the eastern part of Section 22 and into the SW1/4 of Section 14, T.20N., R.16E.

Hornet Creek - Forms about 1 mile east of Haystack Mountain and runs east 3 miles to enter Moose Creek in SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.23N., R.20E.

Named for the insect found there in noticeable proportions.

Horse Creek (1) - Heads near Falconberry Creek and flows southwestward for 2 miles to enter Loon Creek in northwest corner of Section 20 of T.16N., R.14E.

Horse Creek (2) - Large stream that flows about 21 miles in southwesterly direction from its headwaters near Horse Creek Pass on Idaho-Montana border to where it enters Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 27 of T.24N., R.14E.

1. In the early days the Horse Creek drainage was known as Big Sheep Creek. A man by the name of Reynolds, who had a little store in Shoup, went into the area with a halfbreed Indian by the name of Allen in 1891. They packed their supplies and traps to the big meadow of what was then Big Sheep Creek, built a cabin and prepared to spend the winter trapping, mostly marten. They turned a herd of horses out on the south slopes of Big Sheep Creek. In the spring they got cabin fever and decided to go out to civilization. On their way to the Bitterroot Valley on showshoes, they camped for lunch and Reynolds went to sleep. The breed, Allen, saw his chance and put his rifle to Reynold's ear and pulled the trigger. Allen took the pelts and other valuable, but was caught and hanged before he got out of the country. This left the horses on Big Sheep Creek without owners. They wintered on the open

hillsides for several winters before they were caught or winter killed, so local people started calling the drainage Horse Creek.

2. The Gattin brothers, who had the ranch on what is now Horse Creek, were horse thieves operating in the states of Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. They would steal horses in Oregon, bring them to their ranch on the creek, rebrand them, and take them to Montana to sell. On the return trip they would steal horses in Montana, rebrand them at the ranch and then sell them in Oregon. This all took place about the time that Virginia City was booming and Lloyd Magruder was murdered.

Horse Creek Butte 8,351 feet - Located approximately 3 miles northeast of Long Tom Ridge Camp, in northwest corner of Section 8 of T.13N., R.17E.

Horse Creek Hot Springs - Located in northwest corner of Section 15 of T.25N., R.17E., about 2 miles northeast of Oreana Lookout.

Horse Creek Pass 7,305 feet - Located in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.25N., R.18E., on Idaho-Montana border, 36 miles northwest of Salmon, Idaho.

Horse Heaven 8,086 feet - Located at the head of Shell Creek in southwest corner of Section 1 of T.22N., R.16E., about 1-1/2 miles west of Dome Lake.

Horse Prairie Mountain - Located on Idaho-Montana border in NE1/4 of Section 32 of T.17N., R.28E., 1/2 mile north of headwaters of Quaking Asp Creek.

Horsefly Gulch - About 2 miles long; heads west of Sheepeater Point and runs east to enter Boulder Creek drainage in middle of Section 22 of T.24N., R.18E.

Horses grazing in the area would go into an abandoned cabin to rub off the horseflies that were plentiful in this area.

Horseshoe Bend Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana divide and flows south 2 miles to enter Agency Creek in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.19N., R.25E.

Named because there is a bend in the Agency Creek road as it crosses the creek that is in the shape of a horseshoe. Also, there was a horseshoe nailed above the door of the stage station located here. This is the first creek the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed in what is now Idaho, here first tasting the "mighty waters of the Columbia."

Hot Spring Creek - Forms 1 mile south of Salmon Hot Springs; flows north 3 miles, then northwest 2 miles to Salmon River Valley in SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.21N., R.22E.

Hotsprings Creek - Forms about 1 mile northwest of Copper Mountain and flows southwestward for 3 miles to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.23N., R.18E.

Hughes Creek - Headwaters located on Idaho-Montana divide in vicinity of western part of T.26N., R.20E. Flows in southeastern direction for approximately 10 miles where it enters North Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 21 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named for Barney Hughes, one of the original discoverers of the famous Alder Gulch diggings in Montana in 1863, and discovered the placers on this drainage in 1876. He died in 1906 and is buried in Wisdom, Montana.

Hughes Creek (North Fork) - Stream approximately 2 miles long, flows south to meet Hughes Creek in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.26N., R.20E.

Hughes Creek (West Fork) - Heads in Sections 10 and 15 of T.25N., R.20E.; flows westward approximately 3 miles where it empties into Hughes Creek in southwestern corner of Section 6, T.25N., R.21E.

Hughes Point - Located near headwaters of West Fork North Fork on Idaho-Montana border and near headwaters of Hughes Creek in Montana; in SE1/4 of Section 10 of T.27N., R.20E.

Probably should be called Hughes Point after Barney Hughes who discovered the placer mines on Hughes Creek in 1876 and was one of the original discoverers of Alder Gulch diggings in Montana.

Hull Creek - Stream approximately 5 miles in length, with headwaters located near Indian Peak; flows southeasterly where it enters North Fork Salmon River on border between SE1/4 of Section 29 and SW1/4 of Section 28.

Named for Joseph Hull, an early settler who had a ranch on this stream. Originally called Spring Creek, was changed to Hull Creek in 1925 by H. M. Shank who was surveying for the Forest Service at that time.

Hull Creek Reservoir - Located in SE1/4 of Section 24 of T.25N., R.20E., approximately 2-1/2 miles up Hull Creek from North Fork Salmon River.

Hull Creek (South Fork) - Flows from headwaters in Section 35 of T.25N., R.20E., in a northeasterly direction for 3 miles, where it enters Hull Creek in NE1/4 of Section 30, T.25N., R.21E.

Hull Creek (West Fork) - Heads in Sections 27 and 34 of T.25N., R.20E.; flows 2 miles in a northeasterly direction into Hull Creek Reservoir in SE1/4 of Section 24, T.25N., R.20E.

Humbug Creek - Stream about 2 miles long; enters Hughes Creek in SE1/4 of Section 8 of T.25N., R.21E.
Name derived from the fact that no one could ever find the source of the gold in the creek.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game Cabin - Located in the SE1/4 of Section 24 of T.23N., R.16E., on Colson Creek about 1/2 mile up from the mouth.

Used by conservation officers mainly as a base camp during hunting season in the area.

Indian Creek (1) - Originates south of Indian Point and flows generally south for 3-1/2 miles to enter Big Deer Creek in NE1/4 of Section 8 of T.21N., R.18E.

Indian Creek (2) - Heads on Idaho-Montana border; runs directly south for about 12 miles where it enters Salmon River at Indianola Helitack Station in NE1/4 of Section 24 of T.24N., R.19E.

Captain William Clark called this Berry Creek on August 23, 1805, because of the berries his party found there when they were running low on food.

Renamed because of an incident with the Sheepeater Indians, possibly retold in James Herndon's novel, *To Him That Endureth*, when he mentions Burrell Clark, Tom O'Halloran, and David Canfield who have located a rich claim on what is now Indian Creek; "Locating their find, which took all that day, they started back the next morning. On their hurried return they met a small band of Indians camped in the hills adjacent to the stream. The dark skinned natives peered at them curiously, with dark eyes gleaming wickedly, and the boys soon left them behind. On account of this incident the stream was named Indian Creek, and by that name it was called indefinitely."

Indian Creek (East Fork) - Heads in vicinity of headwaters of West Fork Hull Creek, about 2 miles north of Ulysses Mountain; runs westward to Indian Creek where it enters in NE1/4 of Section 31 of T.25N., R.20E.

Indian Creek (West Fork) - Heads near East Fork Indian Creek; runs directly south for 2 miles where it enters Sage Creek in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.24N., R.20E.

Indian Gulch (1) - About 1-1/2 miles long; runs southwestward to enter Musgrove Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 21 of T.20N., R.18E.

Indian Gulch (2) - Gulch 1/2 mile long; runs north to meet Haynes Creek near the middle of Section 2 of T.19N., R.23E., 2 miles up from the mouth of Haynes.

This is a local name that doesn't appear on any map. The name was given because Indians used the gulch as a hunting camp during the fall of the year when chokecherries were ripe.

Indian Head Canyon - Heads 1 mile north of Mahogany Mountain and north of Cliff Canyon; runs southwest 6 miles to NW1/4 of Section 26 of T.11N., R.29E., 1 mile southeast of Reno.

There are Indian paintings located at the mouth of the canyon.

Indian Peak 7,300 feet - Located in SE1/4 of Section 16 of T.25N., R.20E., about 4 miles northeast of Bald Mountain and 3-1/2 miles northwest of Ulysses.

Named for the Sheepeater Indians who inhabited this region.

Indian Point 8,453 feet - Situated on the borderline between NE1/4 of Section 30 of T.22N., R.18E.

This was an observation place used by the Gant Mountain lookout in the early 1930s to scan the Big Dear Creek drainage for fires.

Indian Spring - Located east of Grizzly Spring and southeast of Bear Wallow Spring in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.25N., R.20E.

Indianola Helitack Station - Located near mouth of Indian Creek on Salmon River road about 11 miles west of North Fork.

Indianola is a coined name that appears in Iowa, Texas, and Mississippi, as well as in Lemhi County, Idaho. Indianola, Texas, was named in 1849, three months before Indianola, Iowa.

The following is some folklore about the name in Mississippi. "Originally named Indian Bayou for the cypress shaded stream on which it was built, the town was also known as Eureka for a time and was chartered in 1836 under the name of Indianola. Legend has it that the name memorialized an Indian maiden named Ola, but no actual basis for this story has ever been found."

The local name is probably a combination of the word "Indian" and the Spanish affix "ola" meaning "wave." Possibly a local incident with Sheepeater Indians or merely its closeness to Indian Creek, itself, caused the name.

A Forest Service low elevation weather station is located there.

Inyo Creek - Forms near Inyo Mountain and flows northwest 3 miles to enter Patterson Creek in NW1/4 of Section 24 of T.14N., R.23E., 2 miles northeast of Patterson.

The name means "dwelling place of the great spirit" or "something scary" in the Shoshoni tongue.

The creek flowed near a freight trail in the slide rock, which was very treacherous at times.

Inyo Mountain 10,611 feet - Located near the middle of Section 28 of T.14N., R.24E., 5 miles east and slightly south of Yellow Peak and 5 miles northwest of Big Creek Peak at the head of Mill Creek on the south and Inyo Creek on the west.

Irish Canyon - Located southeast of Italian Canyon; runs southwest about 5 miles to enter Birch Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 15 of T.11N., R.29E., about 1-1/2 miles northwest of Reno.

Named for the Irish workers at Nicholia.

Irishman's Rock - Located northwest of Henderson Ridge, near Idaho-Montana border, in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.26N., R.19E.

Iron Creek - Flows 7 miles generally southeast to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.18N., R.21E.

Named for the iron ore and iron mines in this drainage.

Iron Creek Bridge - Located in northwest corner of Section 22 of T.18N., R.21E.; crosses Salmon River near the mouths of Cabin and Iron Creeks.

Iron Creek (North Fork) - Forms near China Spring; flows south 6-1/2 miles to meet West Fork Iron Creek to form Iron Creek in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.18N., R.20E.

Iron Creek (South Fork of West Fork) - Heads near Iron Lake; flows northeastward 3 miles to meet West Fork Iron Creek in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.18N., R.20E.

Iron Lake 8,800 feet - In NW1/4 Section 18 of T.18N., R.19E., 2 miles northeast of Taylor Mountain.

Iron Mountain 7,766 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 32 of T.18N., R.20E., 3 miles southwest of Sheephorn Mountain.

Italian Gulch - Heads southeast of Grizzly Mountain; runs 2 miles south to Canyon Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 24 of T.16N., R.26E., just east of Baby Joe Gulch.

Named for the Italians who worked at Nicholia.

Italian Peak 10,998 feet - Situated on the Continental Divide in northeast corner of Section 22 of T.12N., R.30E., about 2 miles northwest of Scott Peak.

Jack Creek - Heads in SW1/4 of Section 5 and northeast corner of Section 7 of T.19N., R.16E.; flows westward about 5 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.19N., R.14E.

Jack Smith Gulch - Located just south of Bates Gulch; runs northeast 2 miles to the northwest corner of Section 15 of T.16N., R.24E.

Jack Smith owned a ranch at the mouth of Big Eightmile Creek and grazed his cattle in this area.

Jackass Creek (1) - Headwaters located near head of Aparejo Creek; flows southeastward 3 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in southwest corner of Section 5 of T.18N., R.20E., 2 miles west of Degan Mountain.

Jackass Creek (2) - Flows westward 2 miles to enter North Fork Iron Creek in NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.19N., R.20E., 2 miles west of Degan Mountain.

Jackass Ridge - Located 1 mile southwest of Diamond Gulch; runs northwest and southeast through SE1/4 of Section 30 and the NW1/4 of Section 32 of T.23N., R.21E.

Jake's Canyon - Heads near head of Stroud Gulch; runs south 5 miles to enter Lemhi River drainage in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.16N., R.26E.

Named for Jacob Yearian, pioneer rancher and cattleman, who patented land in this area April 18, 1887, and November 29, 1889.

Jefferson Creek - Two miles long; runs southeast to Napias Creek, in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.22N., R.20E., about 1/4 mile southwest of Leesburg.

Named for Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy.

Jenny Creek - Heads about 1-1/2 miles southwest of Middle Fork; runs southwest for 2 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in NE1/4 of Section 33 of T.19N., R.16E., 1 mile northeast of Buckhorn Bridge.

Named for a female mule, which is commonly known by packers as Jenny. Many pack trains passed through here in the early days.

Jesse Creek - Originates southwest of UP Lake; runs southeastward for 3 miles then eastward 3-1/2 miles to Salmon River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.22N., R.22E.

Named in honor of Captain Jesse McCaleb, a Confederate Civil War veteran of 36 battles, who was killed by Indians in the Lost River country when he led a group to defend a wagon train of supplies belonging to him and George L. Shoup after it had been attacked. A one time Clerk-Recorder and later, Sheriff of Lemhi County, Captain McCaleb was also elected to the Idaho State Legislature. He was born in Tennessee and mined in Virginia City, Montana, before coming to Leesburg in 1867.

Joe Moore Creek - Forms 2-1/2 miles east of Sal Mountain and 2 miles northwest of K Mountain; flows north 2 miles to enter Withington Creek in SW1/4 of Section 19 of T.20N., R.23E.

Joseph M. Moore had a sawmill at the mouth of this creek approximately 1900-1905.

Johnson Gulch - Located directly north of Fire Gulch; runs east 3 miles to North Fork Salmon River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 23 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named by North Fork District Ranger Al Wheeler because the place had no known name at the time. Once called Penstock Gulch when the Penstock family lived there. Also known as Placer Creek at one time because of the number of placer mines found in the drainage.

Jones Ranch - Located on Middle Fork Salmon River near the mouth of Grouse Creek in SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.18N., R.14E.

Named for Willis Jones, homesteader of the Tappen Ranch. Mr. Jones was reportedly a college graduate who came from the east because of the climate. He had a large garden and enjoyed having visitors.

Junction - Located in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.16N., R.26E., about 1 mile north of Leadore.

Named because it was at the junction of the Bannack road from the east and the Mormon road from the south.

The town was founded by A. M. Stephenson, who ran a hotel there. The town lost its prestige after 1910 when the railroad made Leadore the main stop on the line.

There is still one house remaining on the townsite of old Junction.

Junction Peak 10,608 feet - Situated on the border between the NE1/4 and the SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.14N., R.25E., 1 mile southeast of Yellow Peak and 4-1/2 miles west of Sheephorn Peak.

Jureano Mountain 8,345 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.22N., R.19E., about 8 miles east of Indian Point and 6 miles west of Leesburg.

There is a Forest Service lookout located there.

K Mountain 8,063 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.19N., R.23E., at the head of Kadletz Creek on the north and Price Creek on the northeast.

Named because of the natural K formed on the mountain by a patch of slide rock.

Kadletz Creek (1) - Forms south of headwaters of Wright Creek; flows northeast parallel to Wright Creek 4 miles to enter Bear Valley Creek in NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.17N., T.23E.

Named for Johnny and Bill Kadletz, who were ranchers and government blacksmiths at the Lemhi Indian Agency.

An attempt was made to change the name of the creek to Bill Kadletz Creek, since Johnny already had a creek named for him near Baker and Joe lived across the valley from Johnny.

Kadletz Creek (2) - Forms north of K Mountain and flows northwest 4 miles to enter Lemhi River in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.20N., R.23E.

Johnny Kadletz, who was a blacksmith at the Lemhi Indian Agency, had a ranch near the mouth of the stream that he patented August 15, 1891.

Keg Gulch - Heads near Lemhi-Butte County line; runs north 2 miles, then northeast 2 miles, then east 3 miles, and finally, south 2 miles to enter Birch Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 27 of T.11N., R.29E.

1. An old moonshiner lived there.

2. During the days Spring Mountain was operating, kegs were put in the springs to collect water.

Keg Spring - Located in Keg Gulch, 2 miles northeast of Sagebrush Spring in SE1/4 of Section 23 of T.11N., R.28E.

Kenney Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana border in the Beaverhead Mountains; flows southwest 9 miles to enter Lemhi River on border between SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.24E.

Named for Dr. George Alexander Kenney who had a ranch on this stream. Dr. Kenney came to the Lemhi Valley in April 1874 and became the first physician on the Lemhi Indian Agency in 1875. He was born August 29, 1837, in Bernardston, Massachusetts, and died in Salmon, Idaho, January 2, 1931. He served with the Union Army, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Company G, 1st Regiment, during the Civil War. The Kenney ranch was an early stage stop 17 miles from Salmon on the run from Salmon to Montana and was known as the Seventeen Mile Ranch.

The stream was first known as Lewis Creek after Frank Lewis who moved from here to the mouth of Carmen Creek on the Salmon River.

Kenney Creek (East Fork) - Forms 3 miles south of headwaters of Kenney Creek; flows west 4 miles to enter Kenney Creek in NE1/4 of Section 4 of T.20N., R.24E.

Keystone Gulch - Approximately 1-1/2 miles long; runs directly south to Dahlonaga Creek in NW1/4 of Section 30, T.26N., R.22E.

Named because one of the mines in the gulch had a tunnel that went through the mountain and then up in a stope shaped like a key.

King Mountain 7,956 feet - Situated in SW1/4 of Section 1 of T.17N., R.20E., about 4 miles southeast of Iron Mountain at the head of Shep Creek.

Named for Horace B. "Deddy" King who patented a ranch here April 9, 1929.

Kirtley Creek - Originates about 3 miles south of Freeman Creek in southwest corner of Section 16 of T.22N., R.23E.; flows about 7 miles to Lemhi River in NE1/4 of Section 9 of T.21N., R.22E.

Kirtley Creek (East Fork) - Forms in northeast corner of Section 11 of T.22N., R.23E., and flows about 3 miles southwest to meet North Fork Kirtley Creek to form Kirtley Creek in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.22N., R.23E.

Kirtley Creek (North Fork) - Heads in NE1/4 of Section 2 of T.22N., R.23E., 1/2 mile south of Freeman Peak; flows about 3-1/2 miles to meet Kirtley Creek in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.22N., R.23E.

Kitty Gulch - Gulch approximately 1 mile long; runs southeast into Indian Creek in the middle of Section 31 of T.25N., R.20E., near Ulysses.

Named because the Kitty Burton mine was located in this gulch.

Klop Gulch - Located between Gallagher Gulch and West Fork Hughes Creek; enters Hughes Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 7 of T.25N., R.21E.

Name comes from a shortened form of Klupenger, the name of the man who had a claim there.

Kriley Creek - Located just south of Fourth of July Creek; flows 3 miles southwest to enter Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 1 of T.23N., R.21E.

Mathias M. Kriley ranched on this land which he patented August 29, 1919. The drainage was originally known as Bear Gulch because a man roped a bear here and killed it.

Lake Creek (1) - Headwaters located near Dome Mountain; runs north 4 miles to empty into Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.23N., R.17E.

Local people suggested changing this name to Putt Creek to honor an old timer, Charles Putt, but the change wasn't accepted.

Lake Creek (2) - Heads just south of Jack Creek; flows southeastward for 3-1/2 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.19N., R.16E.

Lake Creek (3) - Forms 2 miles south of Lake Mountain; flows generally northeastward 4 miles to Williams Lake, then 2 miles east to Salmon River in northwest corner of Section 1 of T.19N., R.21E.

Lake Creek (4) - Located southeast of Dry Creek; flows northeast 2-1/2 miles to enter Dry Creek on the border between the NE1/4 and the SE1/4 of Section 4 of T.17N., R.23E.

Lake Creek (5) - Forms 1-1/2 miles south of Sheephorn Peak; flows northwest 3 miles to enter Big Timber Creek in northwest corner of Section 35 of T.14N., R.25E.

Lake Fork - Located north of Park Fork; flows southwest 2 miles to North Fork Big Creek in SW1/4 of Section 23 of T.14N., R.24E.

Lake Mountain 9,274 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.20N., R.20E., about 5 miles north of Degan Mountain and 6-1/2 miles northeast of Moyer Peak.

There is a Forest Service lookout located here. It is the highest lookout in the Salmon National Forest.

Leacock Point 7,237 feet - Located in northeast corner of Section 29 of T.21N., R.19E., about 1 mile west of mouth of Deep Creek.

Named for Abner C. Leacock who patented the ranch at the mouth of Napias Creek December 12, 1917. The ranch was a stage stop during the boon days of the Yellowjacket Mines.

Leadore - Located in northeast corner of Section 33 of T.16N., R.26E., near confluence of Texas Creek and Eighteenmile Creek.

Named for the lead ore mined in the area.

Leadore Hill 8,453 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 32 of T.15N., R.26E., 6 miles north of Sheephorn Peak and 7 miles east of Gunsight Peak.

Leadville - Located in NW1/4 of Section 24 of T.16N., R.26E., about 1/2 mile west of mouth of Italian Gulch. Named for the lead mine located near here in the early days. The town no longer exists.

Lee Creek - Originates 2 miles east of Mill Lake; flows northeast 8-1/2 miles to enter Lemhi River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.16N., R.25E., about 6 miles northwest of Leadore. Charley Lee was an early rancher on this stream.

Leesburg - Located on Napias Creek in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.22N., R.20E., about 5-1/2 miles northwest of Phelan Mountain and 6 miles northeast of Jureano Mountain. Named by early miners to honor General Robert E. Lee. Most of the early miners in the vicinity had fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War. A rival town, Grantsville, was established by northern sympathizers, but was eventually absorbed by Leesburg since the streets of both towns were continuous. Leesburg is said to have had a population of 7,000 people at one time. Only a few buildings remain today.

Left Fork Rocky Canyon - Runs 1 mile south to Rocky Canyon in NW1/4 of Section 26 of T.16N., R.27E.

Lem Peak 10,985 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.17N., R.22E., 1 mile west of Buck Lakes. This peak was used as a triangulation point for the base map before the country was surveyed and is a shortened form of Lemhi.

Lemhi - Located in northwest corner of Section 33 of T.18N., R.24E., on the Lemhi River, 1 mile south of mouth of Hayden Creek.

Lemhi County - Created as the 9th county in 1869, it was named for Limhi, a character in the Book of Mormon.

Lemhi Pass - Located in SE1/4 of Section 14 of T.19N., R.25E., on the Idaho-Montana border. An attempt was made to change the name of this pass to Lewis and Clark Pass because this is one of the few passes that Lewis and Clark crossed together. There is a memorial to Sacajawea, the Shoshoni Indian guide, located on this pass.

Lemhi Range - Range of mountains running from Sal Mountain southeastward for about 48 miles, separating the Lemhi Valley from the Salmon River and Pahsimeroi Valleys.

Lemhi River - Forms near Leadore; flows northwest 14 miles to Lemhi, then north 12 miles, then northwest 12 miles to enter Salmon River in southwest corner of Section 32 of T.22N., R.22E., near Salmon.

Lemhi-Union Gulch - Heads near Sheep Mountain; runs northeast 4 miles to enter Birch Creek Valley in NW1/4 of Section 2 of T.12N., R.27E. The Lemhi-Union Mining Company, Ltd., of St. Anthony, Idaho, had mining property in this gulch, some of which was sold in 1905.

Lemhi Valley - Runs northwestward from Leadore to Salmon, following the Lemhi River.

Liberty Creek - Heads near Liberty Lakes; flows northeastward 2 miles to enter Pole Creek in NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.17N., R.16E.

Liberty Gulch - Heads 3/4 mile east of Meadow Lake; runs northeast 2-1/2 miles, then east 2 miles to Texas Creek drainage on border between SE1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 9 to T.13N., R.27E., 1-1/2 miles northeast of Gilmore.

Lick Creek (1) - Forms near head of Deadhorse Creek; flows 1-/12 miles southeast to enter Big Deer Creek in SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.21N., R.17E.

There are game licks at mineralized springs along Big Deer Creek, near the mouths of Lick Creek and Mudlick Creek.

Lick Creek (2) - Heads 2 miles west of Morgan Mountain and flows west 3 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River in southeast corner of Section 2 of T.25N., R.21E.

Large holes still show where mountain sheep enjoyed the natural salt licks on a low pass between Sheep Creek and Lick Creek.

Lime Creek - Found south of Waddington Creek; flows 2-1/2 miles west to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 3 of T.18N., R.21E.

W. W. Schultz had a lime kiln located on this creek to produce lime for sale in Salmon.

Line Gulch - Heads 1 mile northeast of Sagebrush Lookout; runs northeast 2 miles to meet Garden Creek in the SE1/4 of Section 24 of T.23N., R.17E.

Named because the telephone line to Sagebrush Lookout ran up this gulch.

Little Aparejo Creek - Located in Challis National Forest; heads in NE1/4 of Section 15 and flows northwestward for 2 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River; in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.17N., R.14E.

Little Bear Creek - Runs 2 miles northwest to Big Bear Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.16N., R.28E.

Little Deep Creek - Originates about 2 miles southeast of Swan Peak; flows northward 7-1/2 miles to enter Deep Creek in NE1/4 of Section 35 of T.21N., R.19E.

Little Deer Creek - Originates about 2 miles southeast of Swan Peak; flows northward 7-1/2 miles to enter Deep Creek in NE1/4 of Section 35 of T.21N., R.18E.

Little Dry Gulch (1) - Located just west of Forge Creek; runs 1 mile to enter Camas Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 16 of T.18N., R.16E.

Little Dry Gulch (2) - Located north of Napo Canyon; runs west 2 miles to Lemhi River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.18N., R.24E.

Little Dry Gulch (3) - Heads south of the head of Big Dry Gulch; runs east 1 mile, then north 1-1/2 miles to enter Big Dry Gulch in SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.14N., R.26E.

Little Eightmile Creek - Forms on Continental Divide; flows southwest 6-1/2 miles to enter Lemhi River in southeast corner of Section 3 of T.16N., R.25E.

Little Eightmile Creek (West Fork) - Forms south of Goat Mountain; flows south 3-1/2 miles to enter Little Eightmile Creek in southeast corner of Section 26 of T.17N., R.25E.

Little Fourth of July Creek - Originates 1/2 mile south of Shewag Lake; flows 5 miles southwest to enter Fourth of July Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.24N., R.22E., 2 miles up from mouth of Fourth of July Creek.

Little Hat Creek - Originates near headwaters of Stephens Creek in Custer County; flows generally east 8-1/2 miles to enter Hat Creek in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.17N., R.20E., 2 miles up from mouth of Hat Creek.

Little Horse Creek - Heads near northwest end of Oreana Ridge; runs southeast for about 10 miles to enter Horse Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.24N., R.16E.

Little Hull Creek - Flows in a southeasterly direction for 2 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 21 of T.25N., R.21E.

Little Jacket Creek - Heads in vicinity of Duck Peak; runs northwest 4 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek on the northern borderline between Sections 27 and 26 of T.19N., R.16E.

Little Jureano Creek - Heads about 1 mile west of Jureano Mountain; flows south 2-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 7 of T.21N., R.19E.

Little Lost River - Heads in Lemhi Range, just west of Portland Mountain; flows generally south 5 miles to form Lemhi-Custer County line for 10 miles, where it enters Custer County in southern part of Section 35 of T.11N., R.26E.

Named because the river goes completely underground in several places.

Little Mill Creek - Originates near Mill Mountain; flows northeast 2-1/2 miles to enter Mill Creek in SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.16N., R.24E.

Little Moose Creek - Forms just north of East Boulder Meadow; flows 2 miles northeastward to enter Moose Creek in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.23N., R.20E.

Little Sage Creek - Stream about 2 miles long; forms in vicinity of head of Crystal Gulch; runs south to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 20 of T.24N., R.20E.

Little Sawmill Creek - Forms near head of Meadow Creek on Hayden Creek; flows north 5 miles, then northeast 1 mile to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.18N., R.24E., near Lemhi.

Little Sheep Creek - Forms just north of Eagle Mountain; flows northwest 2 miles, then southwest 2 miles to enter Sheep Creek in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.25N., R.22E.

Little Sheepeater Creek - A stream about 3 miles long; heads just east of Sheepeater Point and runs southeast to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.24N., R.18E., about 1 mile down river from Pine Creek Rapids.

Little Silverlead Creek - Forms 2 miles west of Stein Mountain; flows southwest 2 miles, then south 1 mile to enter Big Silverlead Creek in SE1/4 of Section 9 of T.24N., R.21E.

Little Spring Creek - Heads near southwest corner of Dutchler Basin; runs south 2 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 20 of T.24N., R.19E.

Little Timber Creek - Forms in NE1/4 Section 26, where the North Fork Little Timber Creek meets Middle Fork Little Timber Creek; flows northeast 4 miles to enter Big Timber Creek in SW1/4 of Section 8 of T.15N., R.26E.

Little Timber Creek (Middle Fork) - Forms in Lemhi Range, 3 miles south of Gunsight Peak and 2 miles north of Yellow Peak; flows northeast 6 miles to meet North Fork Little Timber Creek to form Little Timber Creek, in NE1/4 of Section 26 of T.15N., R.25E.

Little Timber Creek (North Fork) - Heads in Lemhi Range, about 1-1/2 miles southwest of Gunsight Peak; flows northeast 5 miles to meet Middle Fork Little Timber Creek, thus forming Little Timber Creek in NE1/4 of Section 26 of T.15N., R.25E.

Little Woodtick Creek (1) - Originates near Martin Mountain; flows northeastward for 2-1/2 miles to enter Woodtick Creek in SE1/4 of Section 19 of T.18N., R.16E.

Little Woodtick Creek (2) - Flows generally northwestward 3 miles to empty into Woodtick Creek in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.20N., R.19E.

Long Canyon - Heads in Lemhi Range; runs east 3-1/2 miles, then north 1 mile to enter Silver Moon Gulch in northwest corner of Section 28 of T.13N., R.27E., 1 mile west of Gilmore Summit.

Long Mountain - Found in the Lemhi Range, on the border between SW1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 10 of T.16N., R.22E., at the head of Hayden Creek.

Long Ridge - Runs mainly northwest and southeast through Sections 20 and 21 of T.18N., R.22E.

Long Tom Creek 3,100 feet - Heads west of Long Tom Lookout; runs south 3-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 27 of T.23N., R.16E.

Named because a mining implement, called a Long Tom, which is a combination of a rocker and a sluice box, was found at the mouth of this creek.

The following is an interesting bit of folklore that grew out of a local incident: A man by the name of Tom (actually Joe Lockland) drowned in Pine Creek Rapids and was found at the mouth of this creek. His body was packed up to Shoup by Wallace St. Clair. A coffin which had been made in Salmon for him was waiting in Shoup, but when they tried to put "Tom" in, he was too long for it; so Wallace St. Clair cut the cords under the dead man's knees, bent the legs up over the thighs, nailed the lid down, and packed him out to Salmon. Since "Tom" was too long for the coffin, the place became known as Long Tom Creek.

Long Tom Lookout 8,255 feet - Located in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.23N., R.16E., approximately 6 miles southwest of Beartrap Lookout.

A Forest Service high elevation weather station is located here.

Long Tom Rapids - Located on Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 27 of T.23N., R.16E.

These could have been named by early boatmen because the rapids were long and mean, like a big tomcat.

Long Tom Ridge - Runs a northeasterly direction from SW1/4 of Section 17 through Section 8, to NE1/4 of Section 9 of T.24N., R.17E.

Long Tom Ridge Camp - Located at head of Swamp Creek in southeast corner of Section 23 of T.24N., R.16E., about 3 miles northeast of Long Tom Lookout.

The Forest Service had a helicopter stationed here in the summer for initial attack on fires in the Salmon National Forest.

Originally called Swamp Camp but was changed approximately 1967.

Loon Creek - Enters Lemhi County in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.17N., R.14E., flows generally north for 2-1/2 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.17N., R.14E.

Named because of the diving ducks found here that are known locally as mud hens or loons.

Lost Creek - Flows 2 miles west to enter Waddington Creek on the border between the northeast corner and the southeast corner of Section 34 of T.19N., R.21E.

Lost Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.21N., R.16E., near Puddin Mountain on the southwest.

Named in 1963 by Forest Service. There was no trail to this lake, making it very hard to find, and Forest Service personnel momentarily got lost trying to locate it.

Lost Packer Lake - Situated about 1 mile southeast of Lost Packer Peak in NE1/4 of Section 31 of T.25N., R.14E., about 3-1/2 miles northwest of West Horse Lookout.

Lost Packer Meadows - Located about 1/2 mile southeast of Lost Packer Peak in southern part of Sections 30 and 29 of T.25N., R.14E.

The trail which crosses the meadows is difficult to locate. A packer, bringing a load of timber out, got lost so the place was always referred to as Lost Packer Meadows.

Lost Packer Peak - Located 1-1/2 miles due south of Waugh Mountain, in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.25N., R.14E.

Lost Spring Creek - Forms about 2 miles northeast of Meyers Cover Point; flows west for 3 miles to enter Silver Creek in SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.18N., R.17E.

Lost Trail Pass 7,100 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 4 of T.27S., R.19W., 1 mile northwest of Chief Joseph Pass.

The name originated in 1805 with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. When they hired Old Toby to guide them, he went up the West Fork of the North Fork by mistake and got on the wrong trail. Sometimes confused with Gibbons Pass to Wisdom, Montana, which is located farther north.

Lower Loon Creek Bridge - Crosses Loon Creek in northwest corner of Section 19 of T.17N., R.14E., about 1/2 mile up from mouth of Loon Creek.

Ludwig Gulch - Source near head of Ostrander Creek; runs northeast for 2 miles to enter Blackbird Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 1 of T.20N., R.18E.

Arthur Ludwig, prospector and Forest Service employee, lived at the mouth of this gulch.

Macarte Creek - Heads about 1 mile northwest of Martin Mountain; flows northward 2-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in middle of Section 24 of T.18N., R.14E.

A macarte is a Mexican rope that early riders tied to a horse's neck and then tucked the other end in their belt so if they got bucked off, they could grab the end of the macarte and keep their horse from running off. The creek was named by Frank Bradley and a construction crew when they built this section of the Camas Trail in the 1920s.

Mackinaw Creek - Forms near head of Cliff Creek; runs east, then southeast for about 3 miles to enter Napias Creek in SW1/4 of Section 12 of T.21N., R.19E.

Magpie Canyon - Runs south 2 miles to enter Cottonwood Creek in northwest corner of Section 29 of T.24N., R.22E., on Fourth of July Creek.

Named for the bird which is usually plentiful in the area.

Magpie Spring (1) - Located in NE1/4 of Section 21 of T.11N., R.28E., in an unnamed branch of DC Gulch, 1 mile southeast of Willow Spring.

Magpie Spring (2) - Located on the border between Sections 12 and 13 of T.21N., R.23E., 1/2 mile northeast of Sawmill Gulch Spring.

Mahogany Creek (1) - Originates 4 miles north of Patterson, between Falls Creek on the northwest and Patterson Creek on the southeast; flows southwest 3 miles to Patterson Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.14N., R.23E.

Named for the mahogany trees found there.

Mahogany Creek (2) - Heads near head of Mammoth Canyon on Lemhi side; flows southwest 2-1/2 miles, then south 3 miles to Little Lost River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.10N., R.26E.

Named for the hardwood mahogany trees in the area.

Mahogany Mountain 10,095 feet - Situated in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.11N., R.30E., at the head of Cliff Canyon, 2 miles west of Lemhi-Clark County line on the east.

Mammoth Canyon - Heads in Lemhi Range; runs east 4 miles to southeast corner of Section 7 of T.11N., R.28E.

Marlin Spring - Located about 1 mile southeast of Saddle Spring in NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.25N., R.19E.

Part of an old rifle (possibly with the brand name Marlin) was found by the spring.

Maxwell Gulch - Heads near Napoleon Ridge; runs northeast 2 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 27 of T.24N., R.21E., almost directly across from mouth of Wagonhammer Creek.

Dave Maxwell, who made saddles in Salmon, lived here for a time and later moved to Opal Creek.

May - Located about 7-1/2 miles southeast of Ellis, in NE1/4 of Section 25 of T.15N., R.21E., in the Pahsimeroi Valley.

Named for Mrs. Rudolph Wright, whose husband was official post master of the post office which began operations December 31, 1897.

May Ranger Station - Located in northwest corner of Section 30 of T.15N., R.22E., just north of May.

Mayflower Gulch - Runs 1 mile northward to Beaver Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 36 of T.23N., R.18E.

The Mayflower Mine was located just across Beaver Creek from this gulch.

McConn Creek - Heads in area between Muleshoe Springs and Saddle Spring; runs east, then southeast to empty into Indian Creek in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.25N., R.20E.

Named in honor of James W. McConn, Company C, 12th West Virginia Infantry. He was a soldier during the Indian campaigns in the Salmon River country during the 1870s. He's buried in a marked and fenced-in grave on the grounds of the Indianola Helitack Station.

McCoy Canyon - Heads about 1-1/2 miles northeast of head of Meadow Canyon; runs northeast 3 miles to DC Gulch in NW1/4 of Section 15 of T.11N., R.28E.

Named for Al McCoy, a rancher in this area.

McCoy Spring - Located in McCoy Canyon, in SE1/4 of Section 17 of T.11N., R.28E., 2-1/2 miles southeast of Coal Kiln Spring.

McDevitt Creek - Forms in area just east of North Basin; flows generally east 9 miles to Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 32 of T.19N., R.24E., about 1 mile south of Tendoy.

Named in honor of Neil McDevitt, an early settler and rancher, who patented his land November 23, 1897.

McDonald Gulch - A gulch about 1-1/2 miles long; runs southeastward into Panther Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 25 of T.20N., R.18E., about 2-1/2 miles southwest of Cobalt Ranger Station.

Archie "Horse Thief" McDonald, an old trapper and miner, who earned his nickname by being sent to prison for stealing horses, lived at the mouth of the gulch.

There was a CCC camp near the mouth of this gulch during the 1930s.

McEleny Mountain - Found in SW1/4 of Section 25 of T.20N., R.16E., about 5 miles southwest of Quartzite Mountain and 6 miles northwest of Red Rock Peak.

One informant says it was named for an old prospector who had a mining claim there. Another says that he was a shepherd who ran sheep near there because of the flat ground for them to graze.

McGinty Creek - Forms north of head of Divide Creek; flows northwest 6 miles to enter Divide Creek in northeast corner of Section 2 of T.13N., R.27E.

A man named Edward McRea lived near this stream and the local people called him Ed McGinty.

McGowan Basin - Located northwest of Moyer Basin and southwest of Treloar Gulch, mainly in Sections 16 and 21 of T.19N., R.18E.

George McGowan had a slaughterhouse there in the early days and sold beef to the people of Yellowjacket.

McGuire Lake - Situated 2 miles north of Mount McGuire in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.22N., R.16E.

McKay Creek - Located southeast of Boulder Basin and southwest of Spring Creek; runs 1 mile southeast to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 30 of T.24N., R.19E., about 1 mile northeast of Shoup.

Named for Johnnie McKay who wintered in a cabin at the mouth of the creek because he wrecked his boat near here. He was a millwright who built a flat boat and worked placers along the river. Local story says the place should have been named James Creek because it was a cousin of Frank and Jesse James who built the cabin originally. He had a boat and carried supplies to the fur trappers down the river.

McKim Creek - Heads near Bear Valley Lakes; flows west 5 miles to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.17N., R.21E.

Named for David McKim, pioneer rancher on this stream.

McKim Creek (North Fork) - Forms 1-1/2 miles north of Bear Valley lakes; flows west 3 miles, then south 2 miles to enter McKim Creek in NW1/4 of Section 15 of T.17N., R.21E.

McNutt Creek - Forms 1-1/2 miles northeast of Bear Valley Lakes; flows 3 miles east to enter Basin Creek in northwest corner of Section 6 of T.17N., R.23E.

Named for David McNutt who, with his partner Fred Phillips, opened the first general store at Leesburg in the fall of 1866. He later bought out his partner and then purchased 1,000 acres of gold placer ground on Moose Creek, from which he washed \$1,000,000 worth of gold dust before he sold it to the Pacific Dredging Company. McNutt later built a city block in Salmon and owned a large stock ranch on the Salmon River below Carmen.

Meadow Canyon - Heads 1 mile east of Bell Mountain, in the vicinity of Lemhi-Butte County line; runs northeast 8 miles, then south 2 miles to meet Birch Creek in SE1/4 of Section 27 of T.11N., R.29E.

Meadow Creek (1) - Originates near head of Birdseye Creek; flows northwestward 3 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in SE1/4 of Section 8 of T.19N., R.17E., near old Yellowjacket Ranger Station.

An attempt was made to change the name to Joe's Creek to honor Joe Anderson, an early miner in the area.

Meadow Creek (2) - Heads on Idaho-Montana border; flows southwest 2 miles to enter Big Bear Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.15N., R.28E.

Meadow Creek (3) - Flows northwest 2-1/2 miles to enter Hayden Creek in SW1/4 of Section 14 of T.17N., R.23E., near mouth of Rye Grass Creek.

Meadow Lake - Found at the head of Meadow Lake Creek; in NE1/4 of Section 26 of T.13N., R.26E., about 2 miles south of Portland Mountain.

Meadow Lake Creek - Headwaters located near Meadow Lake; flows northeast 2 miles, then east 2-1/2 miles to enter Texas Creek in SW1/4 of Section 9 of T.13N., R.27E., about 1 mile northeast of Gilmore.

Meyers Cove - Located in SE1/4 of Section 6 of T.17N., R.17E., 2-1/2 miles west of Meyers Cover Point.

Meyers Cove Point 7,590 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.17N., R.17E., about 2-1/2 miles east of Meyers Cove.

Named for the Honorable B. F. Meyers of Pennsylvania who took up the land approximately 1896. He also had mines on Arrastra Creek.

Formerly known as Three Forks because Silver Creek, Camas Creek, and West Fork Camas Creek all meet here.

Middle Creek - Flows south 1-1/2 miles to enter Cottonwood Creek in SW1/4 of Section 36 of T.13N., R.28E.

Named because it is the dividing line between the Lemhi Valley and the Birch Creek Valley.

Middle Fork Peak 9,130 feet - There is a Forest Service lookout located there, in SE1/4 of Section 24 of T.19N., R.15E., about 8 miles southwest of old Yellowjacket Ranger Station.

Named because of its proximity to the Middle Fork Salmon River.

Middle Fork Salmon River - A long stream; enters Lemhi County in the NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.17N., R.14E., and flows approximately 35 miles, generally in a northerly direction until the Parrot Placer Campsite, where it turns to the northeast to enter the Salmon River in the NE1/4 of Section 28 of T.23N., R.16E., at an elevation of 3,000 feet.

Milk Creek - Forms 1-1/2 miles east of Gunsight Peak; flows northeast 2 miles, then north 1 mile to NW1/4 of Section 11 of T.15N., R.25E.

The water in the stream has a milky appearance, possibly because it passes over some alkali or limestone somewhere in its bed.

Mill Creek (1) - Heads in vicinity of Mill Lake; flows northeast 4-1/2 miles, then north 1-1/2 miles, then northeast 4 miles to enter Lemhi River in SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.17N., R.25E.

This creek has been the site of sawmills since the turn of the century.

Mill Creek (2) - Originates near Inyo Mountain; flows southwest 4 miles to Big Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 12 of T.13N., R.23E.

John Galleger had the first sawmill in this location. There have been several located here since then.

Mill Creek Lake - Located on border between SE1/4 of Section 3 and NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.12N., R.26E., on Mill Creek, in Little Lost River Valley.

Mill Flat - Located on Owl Creek, about 1-1/2 miles up from the mouth and at the head of Skull Gulch, in SE1/4 of Section 9 of T.23N., R.17E.

Two men named Joseph and Groff had an arrastra here approximately 1905, but people generally thought that it was a mill.

Mill Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.15N., R.24E., at the head of Mill Creek.

Mill Mountain 10,793 feet - Situated 1 mile east of East Fork Hayden Creek at the head of Little Mill Creek in the SW1/4 of Section 30 of T.16N., R.24E.

Mineral Hill - Located in southern portion of Section 6 of T.16N., R.26E., just north of Stroud Gulch.

Early miners found much lead in this area.

Mink Creek - Forms 1/2 mile east of Black Mountain; flows northeastward 2 miles to enter Panther Creek in northwest corner of Section 25 of T.18N., R.18E.

Mirror Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, in central northern part of Section 15 of T.21N., R.16E., about 3/4 mile south of Big Clear Lake.

The lake is surrounded by timber which protects it from wind-caused surface ripples, so the lake reflects the trees and mountain peaks surrounding it.

Missouri Gulch - One-half mile long; runs southeast to enter Napias Creek drainage in northeast corner of Section 12 of T.21N., R.19E., just southwest of California Bar.

Some prospectors from Missouri owned placer claims here.

Moccasin Creek - Forms near Williams Creek Summit; flows northwestward 6 miles to enter Napias Creek in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.21N., R.19E.

Mogg Creek - Originates near Mogg Mountain; flows north 3 miles to enter West Fork Hayden Creek in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.16N., R.23E.

Frederick W. Mogg homesteaded land near here and also patented land in the Lemhi Valley February 3, 1917.

Mogg Mountain 10,573 feet - In the Lemhi Range, in SE1/4 of Section 34 of T.16N., R.23E., 2-1/2 miles southwest of Mill Mountain and 6-1/2 miles southeast of Hi Peak.

Mollies Gulch - Heads southwest of Little Eightmile Creek; runs southwest 4 miles to enter Lemhi River drainage in northwest corner of Section 11 of T.16N., R.25E.

Named for Mollie Williamson whose brother taught school in Junction.

Monument Gulch - Gulch approximately 1 mile long; runs directly south to Hull Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.25N., R.21E.

Named for a natural spiral rock formation about 30 feet high which looks like a mineral monument.

Monument Peak - Located 1 mile southwest of Freeman Peak, near the head of East Fork Kirtley Creek on border between SE1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 2 of T.22N., R.23E., on the Montana border.

Named for its resemblance to a large monument.

Originally called McGarvey Peak after John McGarvey who came to the Lemhi Valley from Bannack, Montana. He first built a cabin and fish traps near the 17 Mile House (the Kenney ranch house) and later moved down the valley and built another cabin and well constructed fish traps across the Lemhi about 1/2 mile above its entrance into the Salmon River. At this time McGarvey was the only white man resident of this valley and section of mountains. McGarvey was at this place plying his fish business when, in 1866, the Leesburg Basin discovery party came into the valley. McGarvey remained a resident until his death at Salmon.

In the late 1870s, McGarvey prospected and located quartz claims in the Yankee Fork District, but lost them through fraud.

Moonshine Creek - Flows 1-1/2 miles south to unnamed tributary of Main Fork Little Lost River in NW1/4 of Section 5 of T.12N., R.26E.

Moose Creek (1) - Heads near headwaters of Daly Creek, about 2 miles southwest of river on the middle border between Sections 34 and 27 of T.24N., R.20E.

Early miners in this section reported seeing many moose.

Moose Creek (2) - Forms near Lemhi-Custer County line, south of Wards Butte; flows southeast 4 miles to enter Little Hat Creek in SW1/4 of Section 31 of T.17N., R.20E.

Named because of the number of old moose antlers found in the area.

Moose Creek (3) - Heads in vicinity of Lost Trail Pass and Chief Joseph Pass; flows southwest 3 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 2 of T.27N., R.21E.

Named for the moose seen in the area.

Once called Lewis Creek, after Captain Meriweather Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who passed the mouth of the creek on his way up the North Fork.

Morgan Creek (East Fork) - Originates 1 mile south of Hi Peak and flows west 4 miles to enter Morgan Creek in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.16N., R.22E.

Morgan Creek (North Fork) - Forms near Long Mountain; flows southwest 4 miles to enter Morgan Creek in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.16N., R.22E., 2 miles southwest of Red Point.

Morgan Creek Summit - Located 3 miles northwest of Ward's Butte in SE1/4 of Section 31 of T.18N., R.19E., on borderline between Lemhi and Custer County.

Once called Rabbitfoot Summit because of its closeness to the Rabbitfoot Mine.

Morgan Mountain - Located on Idaho-Montana border in southeast corner of Section 3 of T.25N., R.22E., at the head of Dahlenega Creek.

Named for Morgan Jones, who was born May 5, 1851, at South Wales, Great Britain, and came to the United States in 1882. He worked in mines in Pennsylvania, Colorado, and New Mexico and as a scout for the Santa Fe Railroad during its construction, before coming to Gibbonsville in 1888 to mine. During the boom years of the camp, he was known as the Silver King. He died at his home in the Big Hole Pass in August 1936.

Mormon Canyon - Heads at Bull Spring; runs northeast 2-1/2 miles to McDevitt Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.18N., R.23E., 1 mile east of mouth of Sawmill Canyon.

Some Mormon prospectors had a mine in this canyon.

Mormon Ranch - Located in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.19N., R.14E., on Middle Fork Salmon River, about 1/2 mile south of Bernard Bridge Ranch.

A Mormon, George T. Broadbent, owned the ranch and supplied vegetables, which were very scarce at this time, to miners and residents of Thunder Mountain.

Morse Creek - Forms just south of Mogg Mountain in the Lemhi Range; flows southwest 11 miles, then southeast 2 miles to enter Patterson Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 8 of T.14N., R.22E.

The creek was named for B. F. Morse, rancher.

Mount McGuire 10,082 feet - Found in SW1/4 of Section 4 of T.21N., R.16E., 1-1/2 miles northeast of Ship Island Lake.

Named after Dan McGuire, a mining engineer and geologist.

This is the highest mountain on the Salmon National Forest.

Mountain Peak 10,125 feet - Situated at the head of Bull Creek on the west and Dry Canyon on the south, in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.15N., R.28E., about 2-1/2 miles northwest of Mountain Baldy.

Moyer Basin - Located mainly in Section 23 of T.19N., R.18E., at the head of Traloar Gulch.

Moyer Creek - Forms just west of Iron Lake; flows north 3 miles, then west 3 miles, and then north 5 miles to enter Panther Creek in NE1/4 of Section 35 of T.20N., R.18E.

Named after George Moyer, who was shot in the back by Jake Painter, partner of John Hogle who ran a saloon in Leesburg, to save Jimmie Gore from being killed by Moyer over a gambling dispute that took place in Challis, Idaho. Moyer was supposedly buried on the east side of Moyer Creek in 1900.

Moyer Creek (South Fork) - Forms near Taylor Mountain; flows northwestward 7 miles to enter Moyer Creek in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.19N., R.18E.

Moyer Peak 8,681 feet - Situated in southwest corner of Section 15 of T.19N., R.19E., about 3 miles southwest of Swan Peak and 2 miles northwest of Squawboard Meadows.

Mud Creek (1) - Forms near head of Divide Creek; flows southwest 3 miles, then southeast 4-1/2 miles to Birch Creek in NW1/4 of Section 26 of T.12N., R.28E.

This creek, once called Mud Flat Creek, became very muddy when it rained.

Mud Creek (2) - Flows 2 miles west to enter North Fork Cow Creek in NW1/4 of Section 2 of T.16N., R.21E.

Mud Flat Springs - Located in northwest corner of Section 35 of T.20N., R.24E., 1 mile northeast of Sharkey Hot Spring.

Muddy Creek - Originates 1/2 mile east of Bull Spring; flows east 4 miles, then northeast 2-1/2 miles to Lemhi River in SE1/4 of Section 32 of T.19N., R.24E., 2 miles south of Tendoy.

Named because of the muddy bog holes that used to trap cattle grazing in the area.

Mudlick Creek - Originates 2-1/2 miles northeast of Deer Lake; flows 2 miles southeast to enter Big Deer Creek in SW1/4 of Section 11 of T.21N., R.17E.

Muleshoe Spring - Located in northeast corner of Section 32 of T.26N., R.19E., near Idaho-Montana border.

Someone passing by hung an old mule shoe in a tree near this spring.

Mulkey Creek - Heads 1 mile north of the headwaters of Tenmile Creek; flows north 4 miles, then northeast 1 mile to the Lemhi River drainage in southwest corner of Section 30 of T.21N., R.23E.

Named for Elijah Mulkey who, with F. B. Sharkey, Joe Rapp, Ward Girton, and Bill Smith came from Deer Lodge, Montana, to discover gold at Leesburg in 1866. Mr. Mulkey was born in LaFayette County, Missouri, in 1828 and came west to Montana when he was a young man. After mining in Leesburg for several years, he and his wife, Alcinda Engle Mulkey, ran a hotel in Salmon until 1878 when they sold the business to E. S. Edwards and bought the ranch on what is now Mulkey Creek from George "Bally" Martin. Mr. Mulkey was killed by a runaway team in October 1883.

Musgrove Creek - Heads near headwaters of Big Deer Creek, southwest of Blackbird Mountain; flows southeastward approximately 8 miles to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 35 of T.20N., R.18E.

Named for Major H. P. Musgrove, a Civil War veteran and an early miner in this region.

Mustang Creek - Situated between Fantail Creek and Broomtail Creek; forms east of Corn Lake and runs 3 miles north to enter Horse Creek in NW1/4 of Section 9 of T.24N., R.16E.

Napias Creek - Forms 1 mile west of Wallace Lake; flows 10 miles southwest to enter Panther Creek in NE1/4 of Section 21 of T.21N., R.19E., 1 mile northeast of Leacock Point.

This is a Shoshoni Indian word, meaning gold, which the discoverers gave to the creek when they discovered placer gold in 1866 at Leesburg. The way it came to be applied is related by Frank B. Sharkey, the leader of the discovery party. After the strike, 38 Indians came to his camp, having followed the trail traveled by his party from the find in Leesburg basin to the Salmon River. The chief asked Sharkey if their party had found any napias. Sharkey's answer was no. The chief said ish-ump (you lie). He then told Sharkey how he had taken some of the dirt from one of the prospect holes and washing it in the creek had found napias. Knowing how alluring gold is to a prospector, the chief told Sharkey that this country was no good for the white man and for him to get right away and be sure and stay out. But in a day or so the rush was on and the Indian's protest was of no avail.

Napo Canyon - Heads 1 mile north of Ramsey Mountain; runs generally west 2 miles to Lemhi River drainage in southwest corner of Section 16 of T.18N., R.24E.

An Indian called Napo lived here. He worked for "Tick" Bohannon and reportedly replanted some apple trees in this area that he acquired from Mr. Bohannon about 1890.

Napo Spring - Located in Napo Canyon in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.18N., R.24E., 1 mile northwest of Ramsey Mountain.

Napoleon Gulch - Forms near head of Sawmill Gulch; runs northeast for 3 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in southeast corner of Section 34 of T.24N., R.21E.

Named for Napoleon LaVarre, an early settler in this area.

Napoleon Hill 7,433 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 5 of T.23N., R.21E., at head of Bobcat Gulch. At one time there was a Forest Service lookout here.

Napoleon Ridge - Runs north and south for about 2 miles, mostly in western portion of Section 5 of T.23N., R.21E., and Section 32 of T.24N., R.21E., at the head of Maxwell Gulch, Bobcat Gulch, and Napoleon Gulch.

Ned Creek - Heads in southeast corner of Section 28; flows northwestward 2-1/2 miles to enter Loon Creek in SE1/4 of Section 19 of T.17N., R.14E.

Named to honor Ned Falconberry who had a ranch in this area.

Nez Perce Creek (1) - Heads on Continental Divide; flows south 2 miles, then west 1 mile to enter Dahlenega Creek in SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.26N., R.22E.

Named for the Nez Perce Indians who traveled through this area frequently.

Nez Perce Creek (2) - Originates just southeast of Sheephorn Peak; flows northeast 4 miles to Texas Creek drainage in northeast corner of Section 15 of T.14N., R.26E.

The Indians camped in this area in the early days when they came from Horse Prairie in Montana, through Cruikshank Canyon, on their way to the Birch Creek Valley.

Nez Perce Creek (West Fork) - Heads just west of headwaters of Nez Perce Creek; flows south 2-1/2 miles to enter Nez Perce Creek in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.26N., R.22E.

Nez Perce Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.14N., R.26E., 1 mile east of Sheephorn Peak.

Nicholia - Located in SW1/4 of Section 21 of T.12N., R.29E., at the mouth of Smelter Gulch, 3 miles north of Highway 28.

Named for Ralph Nichols, who was called in to make an examination of the Viola mining property by the LaPlatte Mining and Smelting Company of Leadville, Colorado. He became Post Master of Nicholia and managing engineer of the Viola Mining Company.

North Basin - Located mainly in Section 34 of T.19N., R.22E., and Sections 3 and 2 of T.18N., R.22E., at the head of Twelvemile Creek.

Named because it is the northern most basin of the ones in the Hayden Creek drainage. Antone Swartz had a small ranch here approximately 1925.

North Fork - Located in southwest corner of Section 16 of T.24N., R.21E., where North Fork Salmon River meets the main Salmon River.

Named because of its location at the mouth of the North Fork Salmon River. There is a monument at the Ranger Station there dedicated to the memory of Old Toby, the faithful Indian guide who led the Lewis and Clark Expedition through this section of Idaho.

North Fork Ranger Station - Located at North Fork, Idaho, in Section 17 of T.24N., R.21E.

North Fork Salmon River - Located in northeastern part of county; flows approximately 21 miles from source 2-1/2 miles from Lost Trail Pass to North Fork, where it enters Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 16, T.24N., R.21E.

Named because it is the northern most branch of the Salmon River.

Lewis and Clark called the stream Fish Creek on September 1, 1805, when they followed it to its source and crossed the divide of the Bitterroot Mountains.

North Fork (West Fork) - Headwaters located just east of Hughs Point; flows 2-1/2 miles in a southeasterly direction to enter North Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 21, T.27N., R.21E.

North Jump Creek - Flows 3 miles south to Birch Creek Valley in SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.12N., R.28E.

Local story has it that Jed Noble jumped someone's place and tried to settle on it. When the owner returned home, he literally kicked Jed all the way to Nicholia to get him off his land and he had to jump over two creeks to get there.

Opal Creek - Flows generally northwestward 3 miles, then southwestward 1 mile to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.18N., R.18E.

Named because opals were found in the gravel near the mouth of the creek.

Opal Lake - Located in southwest corner of Section 7 of T.18N., R.19E., and southeast corner of Section 12 of T.18N., R.18E., about 2 miles up from mouth of Opal Creek.

Oreana Lookout 8,075 feet - Located in the SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.25N., R.17E., about 3 miles northeast of Horse Creek Butte.

Oreana Ridge - Runs from SW1/4 of Section 20 eastward through middle of Section 22 of T.25N., R.17E., between Horse Creek on the north and Stud Creek on the southwest.

This means maverick or unbranded yearling in Spanish and was given to this feature by trail and mapping crews.

Oreana Spring - Located 1 mile southwest of Oreana Lookout in SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.25N., R.17E.

Ostrander Creek - Headwaters found near head of Ludwig Gulch; runs southwest for 1-1/2 miles to enter Musgrove Creek in NE1/4 of Section 28 of T.20N., R.18E.

Named for Horace E. Ostrander, the discoverer of gold on Musgrove Creek, who patented the land May 4, 1893.

Otter Bar Landing 3,400 feet - Located on Middle Fork Salmon River, in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.22N., R.15E., about 1/2 mile northeast of Ouzel Rapids.

This was a favorite place for the early boatmen to stop and camp. In so doing, they very often saw otter in their natural habitat.

Otter Creek - Heads 1 mile southwest of Hat Creek Lakes; flows west 2-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek in SW1/4 of Section 25 of T.18N., R.18E.

Named because of the number of otters found there.

Originally called Cow Creek because 100 head of cows died there when they were trapped in a box canyon in the late fall. Name was changed because there were so many other Cow Creeks.

Ouzel Rapids - Found on Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 13 of T.22N., R.15E.
Named for the water ouzel, a bird that is plentiful in this area.

Owl Creek - Large stream about 14 miles long; flows from head near Blue Nose on Idaho-Montana border, first to the southwest and then to the southeast, to enter Salmon River in southeast corner of Section 15 of T.23N., R.17E.

There is a large grove of pine trees about 3 or 4 miles up this creek that is an excellent place for owls to roost in the daytime and many were seen here in the early days.

Owl Creek (East Fork) - Heads in vicinity of Telephone Pole Spring and runs southwest 6 miles where it enters Owl Creek in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.23N., R.17E.

Owl Creek Hot Springs - Located about 2 miles up from the mouth of Owl Creek in NW1/4 of Section 9 of T.23N., R.17E.

Pahsimeroi River - Originates in the vicinity of Borah Peak in Custer County; flows north 16 miles, then northwest 11 miles to form the border between Lemhi and Custer County after the mouth of Big Creek, then northwest 14 more miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 25 of T.16N., R.20E., at Ellis.

This is a Shoshoni Indian word meaning grove by a stream (pah = water; sima = one, roi = grove). There is a grove of evergreen trees growing on the south side of this river making a natural phenomenon in that it occupies an isolated and detached position miles away from other trees.

Mrs. Orlin Judson, a Shoshoni Indian who lived at Fort Hall, said the word means place where water juniper grows.

Pahsimeroi Valley - Extends from Ellis southeastward for about 30 miles and is drained by the Pahsimeroi River, from T.16N., R.20E., to T.11N., R.25E.

Paint Canyon - Located south of Scotts Canyon; runs mostly west 3 miles to NE1/4 of Section 13 of T.11N., R.29E., about 2 miles northeast of Reno.

Named because of the Indian paintings that look like fish on the rocks at the mouth of the canyon.

Panther Creek - A very long stream, it heads on Morgan Creek Summit; flows generally for about 40 miles to empty into Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 19 of T.23N., R.18E.

Originally called Big Creek but the name was changed because local authorities thought there were too many creeks with the same name. Renamed because of the numerous cougars in the area.

Papoose Creek - Tributary of Squaw Creek; forms about 2 miles due east of Dutchler Mountain and runs south for 2-1/2 miles to enter Squaw Creek in NE1/4 of Section 15 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named because it is a small tributary to Squaw Creek.

Paradise Creek - Forms in Lemhi Range, near the head of Cold Creek in Pahsimeroi drainage; flows northeast about 2 miles to enter West Fork Hayden Creek in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.16N., R.23E.

Paragon Lake - Located in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.20N., R.16E., just southeast of Wilson Mountain in the Bighorn Crags.

Named in 1963 by Forest Service personnel because they thought this beautiful little lake was a model or pattern of perfection.

Park Creek - Originates about 1-1/2 miles south of Wards Butte; flows southeast 5 miles to enter Little Hat Creek in NW1/4 of Section 34 of T.17N., R.20E., about 1 mile north of Lemhi-Custer County line.

Named for the series of Quaking Asp parks in the vicinity.

Park Fork - Originates just northwest of Yellow Peak in Lemhi Range; flows southwest 2 miles to enter North Fork Big Creek in NE1/4 of Section 26 of T.14N., R.24E.

The land here is very open, like a park.

Parker Mountain 8,053 feet - Located at the head of Bronco Creek in northwest corner of Section 30 of T.25N., R.16E., approximately 1/2 mile from county line.

Named by the Board of Geographic Names in 1965 in honor of the Reverend Samuel Parker who camped near here in 1835.

Possibly named after A. F. Parker who was a scout during the Sheepeater Campaign of 1879 and who later owned the Idaho Free Press at Grangeville.

Parrot Creek - Heads in vicinity of Parrot Lake, in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.21N., R.16E.; flows northwest 3 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 36 of T.22N., R.14E.

Named for a recluse, Earl K. Parrott, who lived across the Middle Fork at Nugget Creek. He mined, raised vegetables, and had an orchard. He was in his late 40s when he came into the country in 1919. He lived there for more than 25 years before dying in Salmon, Idaho, in the 1940s.

Parrot Lake - Located 1 mile northwest of Mount McGuire in SE1/4 of Section 5 of T.21N., R.16E.

Parrot Placer Camp Site - Located along Middle Fork Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.21N., R.14E., approximately 1-1/2 miles southwest of the mouth of Parrot Creek.

Named for a recluse, Earl K. Parrott, who lived in the cliffs near here. He placer mined, raised a garden, and nurtured fruit trees. He had a rope ladder that he lowered to get down from the cliff and pulled up when he returned. He hid emergency food rations in hollowed out tree stumps in various places.

Pass Creek - Originates in SE1/4 of Section 5 of T.13N., R.29E., near boundary between the Salmon National Forest and the Targhee National Forest; flows west 3-1/2 miles to enter Eighteenmile Creek in NE1/4 of Section 2 of T.13N., R.28E.

The head of the creek is near a pass into Montana.

Pattee Creek - Forms on the Continental Divide; flows west 4 miles, then south 3-1/2 miles, and finally west 3-1/2 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.19N., R.24E., just north of Sacajewea monument.

Named for Joseph B. Pattee, who first came into the valley as an employee of the American Fur Company, and who later settled on land at the mouth of this stream, which he patented November 2, 1887.

Patterson - Located in Pahsimeroi Valley, on Patterson Creek, in southeast corner of Section 22 of T.14N., R.23E., about 11 miles southeast of May.

Patterson Creek (1) - Originates in Lemhi Range; 2-1/2 miles southeast of Mogg Mountain; flows south 6 miles, then southwest 2 miles, to Patterson; then it flows northwest 13-1/2 miles to enter Pahsimeroi River in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.15N., R.21E.

Named for John Patterson, who found a silver ledge in this drainage in 1879.

Patterson Creek (2) - Flows east 1/1-2 miles, then north 3/4 mile, to enter Alder Creek in SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.17N., R.24E., just south of DC Gulch.

Patterson Creek (East Fork) - Forms near Devils Basin and flows generally southwest 3 miles to enter Patterson Creek in northeast corner of Section 13 of T.14N., R.23E.

Payne Creek - Flows 1-1/2 miles, then northeast to Bear Valley Creek in SW1/4 of Section 27 of T.17N., R.23E., 1/2 mile up from mouth of Bear Valley Creek.

Named for Ed Payne, an early settler of this region.

Peel Tree Basin - Located 1 mile north of Sheephorn Mountain, mainly in the southern portion of Section 10 and the northern portion of Section 15 of T.18N., R.20E.

There was a large porcupine infestation in the area and the animals peeled the bark from around almost all the trees.

Pepper Creek - Flows 3 miles northward to enter Deep Creek in northeast corner of Section 18 of T.20N., R.20E.

Named for the weed locally known as pepper plant which is abundant in this area.

Pepper Creek Ridge - Located in the area from the mouth of Pepper Creek northward, mainly in the western portion of Sections 7 and 6 of T.20N., R.20E., about 3-1/2 miles east of Cobalt.

Perk Canyon - Runs 2 miles south to Powderhorn Gulch, in SW1/4 of Section 31 of T.15N., R.28E.

Named after an old prospector, Marshal "Perk" Perkins, who lived in this canyon.

Perreau Creek - Forms near Crib Spring; flows south 2 miles, then east 7 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.21N., R.22E.

Named for John Perreau, an old Frenchman who mined in this area in the 1870s.

Perreau Creek (West Fork) - Heads 1 mile south of Phelan Mountain; flows southeast 1-1/2 miles to enter Perreau Creek in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.21N., R.21E.

Peterson Creek - Originates north of East and West Peak; flows southwest 6 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.17N., R.25E.

Named for William "Billy" Peterson, a native of the Bornholm Islands, Denmark, who came to Leesburg during the early gold rush and then settled on a ranch on this creek. He was an early Montana pioneer and was one of the small party to explore and announce the discovery of land now in Yellowstone Park.

Petes Gulch - Located north of Salt Creek; runs 3 miles westward to enter Moyer Creek in SW1/4 of Section 1 of T.19N., R.18E.

There are conflicting stories on this name. One is that it was named for Pete Rood, a cowboy for the Shenon Land and Livestock Company. The other is that it was named for a German who lived here called Pete Washey.

Phantom Creek - Originates 1/2 mile north of Basin Lakes; flows 1 mile north, then 2 miles west to enter Poison Creek in NE1/4 of Section 24 of T.18N., R.21E.

Phelan Creek - Forms 1 mile west of Baldy Mountain; flows generally westward 5-1/2 miles to enter Napias Creek in NE1/4 of Section 12 of T.21N., R.19E.

Named for Lawrence W. Phelan, an early miner who located placer mines on this stream. He was born in New York and came west in the early 1860s, to Leesburg Basin from Virginia City, Montana, in the fall of 1866. He later moved to Olympia, Washington, where he was killed in an auto accident.

Phelan Creek (South Fork) - Forms near Phelan Mountain; flows northwestward 2-1/2 miles to enter Phelan Creek in SE1/4 of Section 17 of T.21N., R.20E.

Phelan Mountain - Located in NW1/4 of Section 23 of T.21N., R.20E., near head of South Fork Phelan Creek.

Phelan Ridge - Runs northeast in area between Phelan Creek and Pony Creek, mainly through Sections 9, 10, 3, and 2 of T.21N., R.20E.

Pierce Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana border; flows southwestward 3 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 34 of T.27N., T.21E.

Named after an early placer miner and homesteader, John Pierce.

Pine Creek - Forms near Haystack Mountain; flows northwestward for about 9 miles to enter Salmon River in southwest corner of Section 36 of T.24N., R.18E., about 1 mile down river from Shoup.

Pine Creek Rapids - On Salmon River, in southeast corner of Section 35 of T.24N., R.18E., about 1 mile down river from Shoup and just below the mouth of Pine Creek.

Sam James and Pat O'Hara, 2 miners from the Big Creek country, came to this area in 1881 and named the drainage because of all the beautiful pine trees they found there. There are still numerous pine and Douglas-fir trees to be found in the drainage.

Pine Creek Ridge - Runs northwest to southeast from about 1 mile north of Haystack Mountain for about 3 miles to Stormy Peak in SW1/4 of T.23N., R.19E.

Pinto Creek - Heads near West Horse Lookout; runs 2 miles south to enter Horse Creek in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.24N., R.14E., approximately 1/2 mile up from mouth of Horse Creek.

Plateau Lake - Found in NW1/4 of Section 7 of T.20N., R.16E., about 1-1/2 miles west of Paragon Lake and about 1 mile northeast of South Fork Lake.

Named by the Forest Service in 1963 because the lake is located on a glacial cirque or bench.

Point of Rocks 8,368 feet - Situated about 2-1/2 miles southeast of Stormy Peak, along Pine Creek Ridge, in NE1/4 of Section 14 of T.23N., R.19E.

Descriptive of the feature. The ridge ends in a large point of rocks.

Poison Creek (1) - Originates on Idaho-Montana border; flows south 2-1/2 miles to enter Big Bear Creek near the middle of Section 33 of T.16N., R.28E.

Named for the larkspur and death camas plants located here. If livestock eat the roots of these plants, it will poison them.

Poison Creek (2) - Forms near First Basin; flows west 6 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 22 of T.18N., R.21E.

Named by Steve Mahaffey, Sr., when he lost cattle in this area after they had eaten the poisonous larkspur plant.

Poison Creek (3) - Heads on Idaho-Montana border, in SE1/4 of Section 18 of T.15.S., R.12W.; flows west 2-1/2 miles, then south 2 miles to SE1/4 of Section 27 of T.14N., R.28E.

Poison Creek (South Fork) - Originates west of Basin Lakes; flows north 1 mile, then west 2 miles, then north 1-1/2 miles to enter Poison Creek in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.18N., R.21E.

Poison Gulch Spring - Located 2 miles east of Sharkey Hot Spring, in northwest corner of Section 2 of T.19N., R.24E.

Named because the larkspur which grew here would kill the grazing cows if they ate the roots of the plant.

Poison Peak - Situated in NW1/4 of Section 16 and NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.18N., R.22E., 2 miles west of Watson Peak.

Pollard Canyon - Heads near headwaters of Pony Creek; runs east 7 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in SE1/4 of Section 6 of T.21N., R.22E., near Salmon.

Named for Frank J. Pollard who had a very productive coal mine in this canyon.

Pollywog Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, in NE1/4 of Section 5 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1/2 mile due east of Parrot Lake.

Named by Lester Gutzman, Ernest Marsing, and Forest Service crew, approximately 1938, because of all the pollywogs they found in the lake when they planted it with fish they had hauled into the area in 10-gallon cream cans by packstring.

Pony Creek - Forms near northeast end of Phelan Ridge; flows westward 4 miles to enter Napias Creek in SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.22N., R.20E.

Lawrence Phelan and James A. MacNab kept a large herd of saddle and pack horses in this area during Leesburg gold rush days.

Pony Lake - Located in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.21N., R.20E., about 2 miles east of California Bar.

The California Bar Placer Company built an artificial reservoir here in the early days. It covered about 20 acres and was 35 feet deep in the deepest part.

Porcupine Rapids - On Middle Fork Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 27 of T.21N., R.14E.

Porcupine Spring - Found in northeast corner of Section 20 of T.19N., R.22E., on Twelvemile Creek.

Porcupine Springs - Located about 1 mile northwest of Bald Mountain, in NW1/4 of Section 22 of T.25N., R.19E.

Shepherders found many porcupine in this area.

Porphyry Creek - Heads just northeast of Quartzite Mountain; flows southeastward 5-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.19N., R.18E.

Named for the mineral. Area is mostly schist, but porphyry ridges came up through.

Porphyry Creek (South Fork) - Located southwest of Porphyry Creek; flows south 1 mile, then east 1 mile, to enter Porphyry Creek in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.20N., R.18E.

Porphyry Ridge - Runs parallel to Porphyry Creek in the area between Porphyry Creek and Musgrove Creek, generally from northwest to southeast, mostly in T.20N., R.18E.

Portland Mountain 10,820 feet - Located in SW1/4 of Section 14 of T.13N.

The Portland Mining Company of Butte, Montana, had mining property in the area north of this mountain.

Pothole Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, near the middle of Section 10 of T.21N., R.16E., just west of Big Clear Lake.

Named by Lester Gutzman, Ernest Marsing, and Forest Service trail crew, approximately 1940, because the lake reminded them of a big pothole in a road.

Poverty Flat - Located 2 miles due east of Colson Creek Cabin, in southern part of Section 17 of T.23N., R.17E.

Two men, named Joseph and Groff, owned this. Named because nothing would grow there, due to the poor soil.

Powder Creek - Heads in vicinity of Falconberry Lake and flows westward 2 miles to enter Loon Creek in SE1/4 of Section 36 of T.17N., R.13E.

Powder Gulch - Runs northwest 1 mile to enter Lick Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.25N., R.21E. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) had a powder house in this gulch in the 1930s.

Powderhorn Gulch - Originates 1/2 mile west of Mountain Baldy; runs 2 miles south, then 2-1/2 miles west to NW1/4 of Section 36 of T.15N., R.27E.

Named because the gulch is shaped somewhat like an old powderhorn.

Prairie Basin - Located south of Rooker Basin in SW1/4 of Section 2 of T.18N., T.18E., and SE1/4 of Section 34 of T.19N., R.18E., just west of Blue Creek.

This is a grassy, prairie-like area containing small timber, along Panther and Moyer Creeks.

Pratt Creek - Originates near Goldstone Pass; flows southwest 7 miles to enter Sandy Creek in NW1/4 of Section 11 of T.20N., R.23E., 2 miles southeast of Baker.

Named for Gerome Pratt, a pioneer settler on this stream.

Price Creek - Originates 1-1/2 miles northeast of K Mountain; flows northeast 3 miles, then northwest 1 mile to enter Lemhi River in NE1/4 of Section 23 of T.20N., R.23E.

B. F. Price, the rancher who first brought cattle into the Lemhi Valley in 1867, had a ranch on this stream.

Prospect Creek - Located south of Climb Creek; flows northeast 1-1/4 miles to Big Timber Creek in SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.14N., R.25E.

Pruvan Creek - Forms near Pyramid Peak; flows northwest 3-1/2 miles to enter North Fork Sheep Creek near center of Section 14 of T.25N., R.22E., 1 mile east of Eagle Mountain.

Named for an old prospector and Civil War veteran, John Pruven, who lived on this stream.

Puddin Mountain 9,684 feet - Located on northern border between Section 31 and 32 of T.21N., R.16E., 3 miles southeast of Aggipah Mountain and 2 miles northwest of Wilson Mountain.

Named for "Puddin River" Wilson who ran a saloon in Yellowjacket when it was a booming mining town.

Purcell Spring - Located on border between SE1/4 of Section 9 and SW1/4 of Section 10 of T.14N., R.26E., one mile southwest of Cold Spring.

Charles Purcell was an early rancher in this vicinity.

Pyramid Peak 9,594 feet - Situated on the Idaho-Montana border, in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.25N., R.23E., 1-3/4 miles southwest of Sheep Mountain.

From certain angles, the mountain looks very much like the ancient Egyptian pyramids.

Quaking Asp Creek - Forms 1/2 mile south of Horse Prairie Mountain; flows 4 miles south to enter Reservoir Creek in northwest corner of Section 29 of T.16N., R.28E.

Named for the species of trees found along the creek.

Quartz Creek - Stream about 2 miles long; flows east to meet North Fork Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 15 of T.26N., R.21E.

Quartz Gulch - Heads near Cobalt Mine; runs northeastward for 3-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 17 of T.21N., R.19E.

Quartzite Canyon - Heads 2 miles south of Sheep Mountain in the Lemhi Range; runs east 1-3/4 miles to Spring Mountain Canyon in northeast corner of Section 21 of T.12N., R.27E.

Quartzite Mountain 8,724 feet - Located in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.20N., R.17E., about 5 miles northeast of McEleny Mountain.

Quigley Creek - Flows 1-1/2 miles west to meet Main Fork Little Lost River in SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.12N., R.26E., on the Lemhi-Custer County line.

Edgar E. Quigley patented land on this creek January 19, 1918.

Rabbit Creek - Originates near head of Turner Gulch; flows 4 miles to enter Napias Creek in SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.22N., R.20E.

Named for the snowshoe rabbits often seen here.

Racetrack Meadows - Located on Daly Creek, just east of Coffee Gulch, in southern portion of Section 25 of T.23N., R.20E.

There was a racetrack located here and miners from Moose Creek and Leesburg would gather on the Fourth of July to bet money on the races.

Railroad Canyon - Follows Canyon Creek, beginning 1 mile east of Leadville; runs north 5 miles to the head of Canyon Creek.

Formerly called Cruikshank Canyon, it was renamed when the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad came in through the drainage in 1910.

Ramey Ranch - On Middle Fork Salmon River, in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.17N., R.14E., near Lower Loon Creek Bridge.

Named after Robert Ramey, rancher.

Rams Creek - Originates in area northeast of Duck Peak; flows south 5-1/2 miles to enter Silver Creek in NE1/4 of Section 27 of T.18N., R.17E.

Originally called Rams Fork.

Ramsey Canyon - Runs south 2-1/2 miles to Willow Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 4 of T.12N., R.29E., about 2-1/2 miles north of Nicholia and 1/2 mile west of Montana Canyon.

A man named Ramsey lived in the canyon.

Ramsey Mountain 8,171 feet - Situated in SW1/4 of Section 23 of T.18N., R.24E., 2 miles northeast of Lemhi.

Named for Lewis T. (Tom) Ramsey, an early owner of the Lemhi Store, who patented land in this area September 18, 1913.

Ramshorn Lake - Found in the Bighorn Crags, in the northeast corner of Section 8 of T.20N., R.16E., just northeast of Paragon Lake.

Named by Forest Service personnel in 1963 when they found a full curl Bighorn Mountain Sheep horn on the shore.

Rancherio Creek - Originates in area northeast of Sagebrush Lookout; flows 2 miles southeast to enter Clear Creek in SW1/4 of Section 12 of T.22N., R.17E.

This was named by a Spanish prospector and trapper who lived in the Clear Creek area about 1875. The remains of his cabin are still visible in a park-like area growing majestic pine, fir, and spruce trees surrounded by towering mountain peaks.

Ransack Creek - Stream approximately 3-1/2 miles long; flows west and then south to Hughes Creek in NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.25N., R.21E.

This area was heavily placer mined in the early days. The name was derived from the fact that it was ransacked for gold.

Rapps Creek - Forms 2 miles southwest of Haystack Mountain; flows mostly south 5 miles to enter Arnett Creek in northeast corner of Section 25 of T.22N., R.19E.

Named for Joseph Rapp, one of the original discoverers of gold in the Leesburg Basin in 1866.

Rathburn Gulch - Located 1 mile south of Bills Canyon; runs west 1 mile to enter North Fork Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 33 of T.25N., R.21E.

"Dad" Rathburn had a store there in the early 1920s and called it Purl, Idaho, after his daughter. He later had a store at Carmen.

Rattlesnake Creek - Originates 1-1/2 miles north of Degan Mountain; flows southeast 6-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.19N., R.21E.

Rattlesnake Landing 3,500 feet - Situated in NW1/4 of Section 26 of T.20N., R.14E., about 1 mile north of Wilson Creek Landing.

Red Point - Located at the head of Cow Creek, about 1-1/2 miles south of Goat Lake and 3 miles southwest of Long Mountain, in SE1/4 of Section 18 of T.16N., R.22E.

The feature consists mainly of red clay.

Red Rock Peak 8,191 feet - There is a Forest Service lookout on this peak, in SE1/4 of Section 2 of T.19N., R.17E., 2-1/2 miles east of the old Yellowjacket Ranger Station.

Named because of the iron-rust color of the rocks that gives the appearance of being red.

Redside Rapids - Found on Middle Fork Salmon River, in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.21N., R.14E.

Named for the redbreast fish found there.

Reese Creek - Originates on Idaho-Montana border, south of South Fork Yearian Creek. Flows southwest 5 miles to enter Lemhi River in SE1/4 of Section 14 of T.17N., R.24E.

Named for Robert Gilahand Reese, a pioneer settler who patented his land February 16, 1886.

Reflection Lake - Found in Bighorn Crags, in SW3/4 of Section 33 of T.21N., R.16E., just about 1/4 mile due north of Twin Cove Lake.

Named by Forest Service in 1963 for reasons very similar to those of Mirror Lake.

Reno - Located in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.11N., R.29E., 2-1/2 miles north of Lemhi-Butte County line, and 1/2 mile east of Highway 28.

Named for Frank Reno, who had stock ranches in the area.

Reservoir Creek (1) - Stream about 2-1/2 miles long; flows west to Middle Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 27 of T.19N., R.14E., just north of Bernard Bridge Ranch.

A reservoir was built at the mouth of the creek.

Reservoir Creek (2) - Forms 1/2 mile west of Quaking Asp Creek; flows 3 miles south, then 2 miles southwest to enter Hawley Creek in NE1/4 of Section 31 of T.16N., R.18E.

Formerly named Beadle Creek, after rancher Al Beadle, but the name was changed when a reservoir was built here.

Reservoir Gulch - Heads 1/2 mile west of Copper Mountain; runs south for 2-1/2 miles to enter Beaver Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.23N., R.18E.

Reynolds Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana border northeast of Squaw Peak; runs south about 4 miles to enter Horse Creek in NE1/4 of Section 23 of T.25N., R.16E.

A trapper named Jess Reynolds built a lean-to cabin here and mined in the area.

Reynolds Creek (East Fork) - Heads in area just northwest of Cathedral Rock on Idaho-Montana border and runs southwest for 4 miles to enter unnamed tributary of Reynolds Creek in SE1/4 of Section 1 of T.25N., R.16E.

Rigger Spring - Located on border between NE1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.19N., R.23E., 1/2 mile east of First Basin Spring.

Ringle Creek - Forms near headwaters of Cabin Creek; flows southeastward 4 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 33 of T.18N., R.21E.

Named for William Ringle who patented the land August 8, 1936.

Roan Creek - Stream about 1-1/2 miles long; heads southeast of Roan Ridge and runs south to meet Horse Creek in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.24N., R.16E.

Roan Ridge - Runs from SE1/4 of Section 30, T.25N., R.26E., south to SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.25N., R.16E., about 1 mile southeast of Parker Mountain.

Roaring Creek - Heads in area from Mount McGuire northeastward to Roaring Creek lakes; flows generally northwest 6 miles to empty into Middle Fork Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 7 of T.22N., R.16E.

Named because the steepness of the terrain makes the rushing water give off a roaring sound.

Robertson Spring - Located in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.13N., R.27E., 1/2 mile south of Slaughterhouse Spring.

Chauncey Robertson had a ranch in this area.

Rocky Canyon (1) - Heads near headwaters of Wildcat Creek; runs southwest 2-1/2 miles to Hawley Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.16N., R.27E.

Rocky Canyon (2) - Heads near North Fork Pass Creek in Butte County; runs north 3 miles to enter Lemhi County in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.11N., R.28E., and continues northward 1 mile, then east 5 miles to enter Birch Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 35 of T.11N., R.29E.

Rocky Creek - Forms near Yellow Peak in the Lemhi Range; flows east 4 miles to enter Big Timber Creek in northwest corner of Section 25 of T.14N., R.25E.

Rocky Mountain - Located near head of Hammerean Creek and 2 miles southeast of Allan Lake, in SE1/4 of Section 18 of T.26N., R.21E.

Named because of its rocky appearance.

Rocky Peak - Located on the border between southwest portion of Section 15 and southeast portion of Section 16 of T.14N., R.25E., 1 mile west of the headwaters of Grove Creek and 3 miles northeast of Yellow Peak.

Rood Gulch - Heads 1-1/2 miles northeast of Gant Mountain; runs northeastward for 1-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.22N., R.18E.

Named for Willard Rood, Sr., who patented land here April 10, 1914.

Rooker Basin - Located 2 miles south of McGowan Basin, mainly in NW1/4 of Section 34 of T.19N., R.18E.

Named either for shepherd Jack Rooker or Homesteader Frank Rooker.

Rose Gulch - Runs 1 mile northwest to enter Salmon River drainage in southeast corner of Section 18 of T.24N., R.21E.

Augustus Fred and Charles H. Rose, brothers, ranched on land at the mouth of the gulch that they patented October 4, 1910.

Roske Gulch - Located directly north of Copper Gulch in southern part of Section 29 of T.25N., R.21E., enters North Fork Salmon River in southeastern corner of Section 29.

The gulch wasn't named for many years after John H. Roske lived here, but he patented the ground November 17, 1921.

Rough Canyon - Heads south of Deadman Pass; runs west 3 miles to enter Cruikshank Creek in NE1/4 of Section 35 of T.17N., R.27E.

The name is descriptive of this rough, rocky canyon.

Rye Grass Creek (1) - Located south of Lime Creek; flows 1-1/2 miles west to Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 10 of T.18N., R.21E.

Named by the Schultz family because of the species of grass prevalent here.

Rye Grass Creek (2) - Flows 2-1/2 miles east to enter Hayden Creek near the center of Section 14 of T.17N., R.23E.

Saddle Spring - Located in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.25N., R.19E., near Idaho-Montana border.

Sage Creek - Flows southwest 3 miles to enter Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 20 of T.24N., R.20E.
In the early days there was quite a large patch of sagebrush at the mouth of the creek.

Sage Creek (East Fork) - Heads in vicinity of Beartrap Gulch and flows about 3 miles south, then 1/2 mile southwest to meet West Fork of Sage Creek, to form Sage Creek in middle of border between Sections 10 and 15 of T.24N., R.20E.

Sage Creek (West Fork) - Heads near headwaters of East Fork Indian Creek; runs about 2 miles south to East Fork Sage Creek to form Sage Creek in middle of border between Sections 10 and 15 of T.24N., R.20E.

Sagebrush Mountain 7,147 feet - Situated in northeast corner of Section 3 of T.22N., R.17E., near the head of Rancherio Creek.

A Forest Service lookout (possibly the first one built on the Salmon National Forest) is located here. Named for the patch of sagebrush growing on the south side, near the spring, at a much higher altitude than it usually grows.

Sagebrush Spring (1) - Located near the middle of Section 27 of T.11N., R.28E., in a branch of Keg Gulch.

Sagebrush Spring (2) - Located just south of Sagebrush Mountain in Section 3 of T.22N., R.17E.

Sal Mountain 9,592 feet - Situated on the border between the SW1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 34 of T.20N., R.22E., about 11 miles south of Salmon.

This mountain was a triangulation point for base maps before the country was surveyed and the name is a shortened form of Salmon, given for identification purposes.

Salmon - Located in the middle part of Section 6 of T.21N., R.22E., about 1/2 mile southwest of confluence of Lemhi and Salmon Rivers.

Originally a supply point for mines in the Leesburg Basin in 1866. The town was called Salmon City until 1869 when Lemhi County was created and Salmon became the county seat.

George L. Shoup, the first state governor of Idaho, and his associates, were responsible for planning the townsite of Salmon in 1867.

Named for the salmon fish.

Salmon Hot Springs - Located in NE1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.22E., at the head of Hot Spring Creek, 6-1/2 miles southeast of Salmon.

Salmon River - Originating in the Sawtooth Mountains south of Stanley, Idaho, the stream enters Lemhi County at Ellis, Idaho, and flows northward for about 40 miles to Salmon, then northward another 15 miles to North Fork, and then about 30 miles westward to leave Lemhi County near the mouth of Long Tom Creek.

Captain Clark called this stream Lewis River when he arrived at the junction of the Lemhi and Salmon Rivers August 21, 1805, because Captain Lewis was the first white man to visit its waters.

The name of the stream was later changed because of the salmon fish found in abundance there.

Nicknamed the River of No Return, the Salmon River is the longest river in the United States that lies wholly within one state.

Salmon River Mountains - Run generally north and south through eastern portion of T.21N., R.20E., and eastern portion of T.20N., R.20E., to Phelan Mountain, in the vicinity of Lake Mountain.

Salmon River Road - Paved Forest Service road following the Salmon River from North Fork west to Spring Creek, then unpaved as far as Corn Creek Campground, in NE1/4 of Section 1 of T.23N., R.14E., about 3 miles northeast of Butts Creek Point in Idaho County.

Salt Creek (1) - Heads near Moyer Peak; flows westward 4 miles to enter Moyer Creek in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.19N., R.18E.

Salt Creek (2) - Runs northwest 3 miles to enter Canyon Creek in NE1/4 of Section 7 of T.16N., R.27E.

Salzer Bar - Located in SE1/4 of Section 35, T.26N., R.20E., between North Fork Hughes Creek and Salzer Creek.

Salzer Creek - Heads in southeastern corner of Section 24 of T.26N., R.20E., flows 2 miles south and enters North Fork Hughes Creek in SW1/4 of Section 36.

A man with the surname of Salzer had a placer mine and cabin near the mouth of the creek.

Sandy Creek - Heads near Goldstone Mountain; flows southwestward 8 miles to SE1/4 of Section 24, then northwestward 4 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.23E., near the mouth of Wimpey Creek.

Named for Alexander "Sandy" Barrack, who had a grist mill built on his ranch in this vicinity in 1872. He patented the land on January 5, 1885.

Sandy Creek (West Fork) - Forms north of Goldstone Mountain; flows southwest 4 miles to enter Sandy Creek in SW1/4 of Section 9 of T.20N., R.24E.

Sawlog Gulch - Heads about 2 miles east of Stormy Peak; runs north for 3-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River drainage in NE1/4 of Section 23 of T.24N., R.19E.

Trees cut in this gulch were floated down to Shoup to be cut into lumber, which was then used for timbering in the mines.

Sawmill Canyon - Heads near Andrews Spring; runs northeast 1-1/2 miles to meet McDevitt Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 32 of T.19N., R.23E.

Named when Murdock M. McNicoll had a sawmill there about 1929 or 1930.

Sawmill Gulch (1) - Two miles long; runs east and then north to enter Dump Creek in NW1/4 of Section 7 of T.23N., R.21E., just south of head of Bear Gulch and Napoleon Hill.

Sawmill Gulch (2) - Heads near Point of Rocks; runs north 1 mile, northwest 2 miles, then southwest 2-1/2 miles to enter Pine Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 7 of T.23N., R.19E.

The feature was named later, but Herb St. Clair ran a sawmill there to supply lumber for mines at Shoup and Pine Creek.

Sawmill Gulch (3) - Runs northwest 2-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.19N., R.18E., near Forney.

Eli Minert operated the first sawmill on what became the Copper Creek (now Cobalt) Ranger District in this gulch.

Sawmill Gulch Spring - Located in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.21N., R.23E., 1/2 mile southwest of Magpie Spring No. 2, on Bohannon Creek.

Sawpit Creek - Forms about 1-1/2 miles southwest of UP Lake; flows northwestward 2 miles to enter Napias Creek in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.22N., R.20E.

Named because there was a sawmill located there in the early days.

Scotts Canyon - Heads west of Scott Peak; runs 8 miles southwest to Birch Creek in SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.11N., R.29E., 1/2 mile north of Reno.

Second Creek - Originates near Twelvemile Meadow; flows west 3 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 27 of T.19N., R.21E., about 1 mile south of Briney Creek.

Named in the early days because it was the second major creek up the river from Twelvemile Creek.

Sevenmile Creek - Flows northwest 4 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 7 of T.20N., R.22E. It enters the Salmon River approximately 7 miles from Salmon.

Sharkey Creek (1) - Flows generally westward 3 miles to enter Napias Creek in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.22N., R.20E., near the mouth of Wards Gulch.

Named for Frank Burnett Sharkey, leader of the original party that discovered gold in the Leesburg Basin in 1866. Mr. Sharkey was born in Maine in 1838 and went to California in 1855 where he mined for several years. At the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted in the California volunteers, but only served a short time. He came to the Salmon River mines, then to the Upper Columbia River country, finally drifting into Montana, where he mined during 1864-65. Mr. Sharkey came to the Lemhi country from Alder Gulch in Montana.

Sharkey Creek (2) - Forms on Idaho-Montana border, north of head of Cow Creek; flows northwest 2 miles to enter Agency Creek in northeast corner of Section 25 of T.19N., R.24E.

Named for Frank B. Sharkey, one of the original discoverers of gold at Leesburg, who patented the land near here February 2, 1883.

Sharkey Hot Springs - Located in southwest corner of Section 34 of T.20N., R.24E., on Warm Spring Creek.

Shears Creek - Forms near headwaters of Cabin Creek; flows 2 miles southwest, then 1-1/2 miles south to meet Cottonwood Creek in NW1/4 of Section 2 of T.12N., R.28E.

Named for 3 Shear's brothers, Al, Pete, and Jake. Alfred F. Shear patented the ground December 12, 1917.

Sheep Creek - Heads 1 mile south of Eagle Mountain; flows west 5-1/2 miles to enter North Fork Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.25N., R.21E.

Named for the great number of Rocky Mountain Sheep skulls found in the drainage. There are still numerous sheep found here today.

Sheep Creek (North Fork) - Originates near Sheep Mountain; flows north 2 miles, then southwest 3 miles to meet South Fork Sheep Creek, thus forming Sheep Creek in SE1/4 of Section 22 of T.25N., R.22E.

Sheep Creek (South Fork) - Heads 1 mile south of Pyramid Peak; flows northwest 3 miles to meet North Fork Sheep Creek to form Sheep Creek in SE1/4 of Section 22 of T.25N., R.22E.

Sheep Horn Peak 10,465 feet - Situated at the head of Alder Creek in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.14N., R.26E.

Old timers hunted mountain sheep in this vicinity.

Sheep Mountain (1) 9,841 feet - Situated on the Continental Divide in SW1/4 of Section 20 of T.25N., R.23E., at the head of North Fork Sheep Creek.

Sheep Mountain (2) 10,865 feet - Situated in Lemhi Range, at the head of Squaw Creek in Little Lost River drainage and Lemhi-Union Gulch in Lemhi River drainage; in NW1/4 of Section 7 of T.12N., R.27E.

Sheepeater Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1 mile southeast of Aggipah Mountain.

Named for the Indians.

Sheepeater Point 7,853 feet - Located at the head of the Sheepeater Creek drainage, in northwest corner of Section 28 of T.24N., R.18E.

Sheephorn Lookout 8,159 feet - Situated on western border between Sections 15 and 22 of T.18N., R.20E.

Sheephorn Mountain - 8,159 feet. Situated on western border between Sections 15 and 22 of T.18N., R.20E.

Named for the bighorn sheep horns found there.

There is a Forest Service lookout.

Shell Creek - Heads near Horse Heaven; runs north 2-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 25 of T.23N., R.16E.

Named for Ebenezer Snell who mined in this area. The name became altered to Shell instead of Snell.

Shep Creek - Originates near King Mountain; flows 1-1/2 miles southeast to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.17N., R.21E.

Named for Warren Shepherd who floated cedar logs from here down the Salmon River.

Shewag Creek - Heads about 1 mile southeast of Stein Mountain; flows northeast 2-1/2 miles to enter Sheep Creek in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.25N., R.22E.

Since this creek heads near the divide between Sheep Creek and Wagonhammer Creek, the name is a combination of both Sheep and Wagonhammer. It was named by Forest Ranger Al Wheeler about 1924.

Shewag Lake - Located on border between SE1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 33 of T.25N., R.22E., about 1 mile southeast of Stein Mountain.

Ship Island Creek - Heads in Bighorn Crags and is the main source for Ship Island Lake; runs westward 4-1/2 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 11 of T.21N., R.14E.

Ship Island Lake - Located in north corner of Section 7 and SW1/4 of Section 8 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1 mile northeast of Aggipah Mountain.

Named because the lake is shaped somewhat like a boat or ship and it contains an island which, from a distance, looks like a ship with a mast.

Shoban Lake - Found in Bighorn Crags, in NW1/4 of Section 16 of T.21N., R.16E., just 1 mile southwest of Airplane Lake and 3/4 mile west of Birdbill Lake.

Named in 1964 by Forest Service to honor the Shoban (contraction of Shoshoni-Bannock) fire fighters who have fought many fires in this general area.

The lake was named to record the early influence of the Shoshoni-Bannock Indians in the Craggs and Middle Fork country.

Short Creek - Flows west 1 mile to enter Reservoir Creek in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.16N., R.28E.

Named because of its short length as compared to nearby creeks.

Shortys Gulch - Runs 1 mile northeast to NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.13N., R.27E., at Gilmore.

"Shorty" McClain had mining claims in the vicinity and lived in this gulch for many years.

Shoup - Located on Salmon River road, at the mouth of Boulder Creek, in southwest corner of Section 30 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named for Honorable George L. Shoup, last territorial governor and first state governor of the state of Idaho. Mr. Shoup was a resident of Lemhi County.

Shoup Bridge - Crosses Salmon River in southeast corner of Section 31 of T.21N., R.22E., about 5 miles south of Salmon.

Named because of its nearness to the old George L. Shoup ranch.

Shovel Creek - Heads about 1 mile southeast of Quartzite Mountain; flows 4 miles southwestward to enter Yellowjacket Creek in SW1/4 of Section 4 of T.19N., R.17E, 1/2 mile northeast of old Yellowjacket Ranger Station.

Named approximately 1934 by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gutzman because they found an old rusty shovel there when they were surveying for the Forest Service road.

Silver Moon Gulch - Runs east 2 miles to the NE1/4 of Section 29 of T.13N., R.27E., 2 miles south of Gilmore.

The gulch, itself, is shaped like a half moon and there was a silver mine located here owned and operated by the Silvermoon Mining Company.

Simplot Air Strip - Located in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.17N., R.14E., near the Ramey Ranch.

Named for J. R. Simplot, who had the strip built. He is the famous businessman in phosphate fertilizers and other branches of the business world.

Skull Gulch - Gulch 1 mile long that heads near Mill Flat; runs south to Salmon River drainage in SE1/4 of Section 16 of T.23N., R.17E.

Named because of a natural formation on the hillside. There is a patch of white dirt with two trees growing in it that look like eyes and rocks that look like the mouth of a skull.

Skunk Camp - Located near head of Gunbarrel Creek in SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.24N., R.15E.

Named because of the skunk cabbage that was abundant at an old campsite.

Skyhigh Lake - In Bighorn Craggs, in SE1/4 of Section 29 of T.21N., R.16E., about 3/4 mile northeast of Lost Lake.

Named in 1963 by Forest Service. This is one of the highest, if not the highest, elevation lakes in the Craggs.

Slaughterhouse Gulch - Located just east of Van Horn Gulch, runs north and south to enter Yellowjacket Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 18 of T.19N., R.17E.

Named for the slaughterhouse that operated in this gulch to supply meat to Yellowjacket during the boom days.

Slaughterhouse Spring - Located on the border between NW1/4 and NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.13N., R.27E., 1/2 mile north of Robertson Spring.

Tom Benedict operated a slaughterhouse near here about 1909.

Sleeping Deer Mountain 9,881 feet - Situated on the middle border between Section 36 of T.17N., R.14E., and Section 34 of T.17N., R.15E.

From a distance, the mountain looks like a mule deer sleeping.

Slide Creek - Heads near Sheephorn Mountain; flows northeastward 2 miles to enter Iron Creek in northwest corner of Section 7 of T.18N., R.21E.

There are snowslides in this area in the winter and landslides in the spring.

Slippery Creek - Runs westward 1 mile to enter Blackbird Creek in SE1/4 of Section 34 of T.21N., R.18E.

Named changed through usage. Was originally called Slipper Creek because a lady's slipper was found on the road near the creek.

Smelter Gulch - Heads just south of mouth of Mile Canyon on Willow Creek; runs southwest 3 miles to the Birch Creek Valley at Nicholia, in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.12N., R.29E.

When Nicholia was an active mining town, there was a smelter located in this gulch.

Smith Gulch (1) - One and one-half miles long; runs south to Napias Creek in SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.22N., R.20E., about 2 miles northeast of Leesburg.

Smith Gulch (2) - Located southeast of German Gulch; runs 2 miles north to enter Pine Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.23N., R.19E.

A prospector named Smith had a ranch and garden spot here.

Smith Spring - Located on the border between SE1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.19N., R.23E., on Baldy Creek.

Named in honor of George Smith, who ranched near here on a ranch still owned by his son, Kent.

Smithie Creek - Forms in Lemhi Range; flows generally south 3-1/2 miles to enter Main Fork Little Lost River in SW1/4 of Section 29 of T.13N., R.26E.

Smithville - Located 2 miles east of Leesburg, near the mouth of Smith Gulch in SW1/4 of Section 15 of T.22N., R.20E.

Named for William Smith, one of the original discoverers of gold at Leesburg and a native of South Carolina. He was killed in a gun fight with Jim Hayden in Salmon City in 1870.

Smithy Creek - Originates near head of Keystone Gulch; flows south 2 miles to enter Dahlenega Creek in NE1/4 of Section 30 of T.26N., R.22E.

A placer miner by the name of Dennis Smith lived near there.

Smout Creek - Forms on Idaho-Montana border, in the Beaverhead Mountains 1 mile southeast of Ajax Peak; flows southwest 4 miles to enter Freeman Creek in SW1/4 of Section 31 of T.23N., R.23E.

Named for Winslow T. Smout, who settled in the area approximately 1898.

Soda Creek - Forms near head of Aparejo Creek; runs south 2-1/2 miles to enter Camas Creek in northwest corner of Section 14 of T.16N., R.15E.

Named because of the slight taste of soda found in the water of the creek.

Sourdough Creek - Heads near northeastern end of Long Tom Ridge; runs southeast for about 2 miles where it empties into Owl Creek in SE1/4 of Section 11 of T.24N., R.17E.

A miner popularly known as Sourdough had a cabin and mining claims in this area.

Sourdough Gulch - Runs 2 miles east to Texas Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 31 of T.14N., R.27E., 3 miles north of Gilmore.

Emil Gravelspatcher owned some mining claims in this gulch and since he was well known for his sourdough bread, the place became known as Sourdough Gulch.

South Fork Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 12 of T.20N., R.15E., about 1 mile southwest of Plateau Lake.

South Gulch - Heads just south of Sheephorn Mountain; Runs south 5-1/2 miles to enter Hat Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.17N., R.20E.

South Jump Creek - Heads southwest of head of Ramsey Canyon; flows 4 miles south to Birch Creek Valley in NE1/4 of Section 24 of T.12N., R.28E.

Spring Creek (1) - Heads near Valliet Spring; runs south about 6-1/2 miles where it enters Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 20 of T.24N., R.19E.

Named for the springs that help form the stream at its head.

There are at least 3 people buried in a fenced plot at the mouth of this creek; one of which appears to have been a child. There are 2 headstones, but the writing on only one is visible. It reads Henry Clay Merritt, June 4, 1843-November 2, 1884.

Spring Creek (2) - Heads north of Tormey Creek; flows east 3-1/2 miles to enter Gorley Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.21N., R.21E.

Spring Creek (3) - Stream 3 miles long; flows generally northwestward to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.20N., R.19E., near Cobalt.

Local people called this Hamp Creek, after Oren Hamp whose stock ranch was a pioneer holding on the stream.

Spring Creek (East Fork) - Heads northeast of Valliet Spring, near head of West Fork Squaw Creek, and runs in southeasterly direction for 2-1/2 miles, then turns south for 1 mile to enter Spring Creek in SW1/4 of Section 7 of T.24N., R.19E.

Spring Gulch - Heads just south of East Fork Morgan Creek; runs south 2 miles to Tater Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.15N., R.22E., 2 miles north of May.

Spring Mountain - Located north of Big Windy Peak, at the head of Spring Mountain Canyon, in the eastern parts of Sections 19 and 30 of T.12N., R.27E.

Spring Mountain Canyon - Heads near Big Windy Peak; runs northeast 3 miles to the NE1/4 of Section 15 of T.12N., R.27E.

Spruce Gulch - Located at the head of Hull Creek, just southeast of Grindstone Spring, in Sections 22 and 23 of T.25N., R.20E.; runs northeast about 1-1/2 miles to Hull Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 23.

Square Top Mountain 8,402 feet - Stands in northeast corner of Section 36 of T.25N., R.14E., about 1/2 mile northwest of Parker Mountain.
Named because of its flat top.

Squaw Camp Creek - Heads just east of Gant Mountain; flows 2 miles east to enter Panther Creek in northeast corner of Section 22 of T.22N., R.18E.
Originally called Squaw Tit Creek because of a natural rock formation in the drainage, but the name had to be changed for the Geographic Name Board.

Squaw Creek (1) - Heads near Marlin Spring; runs about 8 miles to the southeast where it enters Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 24 of T.24N., R.19E., just west of Indianola Helitack Station, on the Salmon River road.

Squaw Creek (2) - Flows east 2 miles to enter Hayden Creek in SE1/4 of Section 9 of T.16N., R.23E.

Squaw Creek (3) - Forms near Sheep Mountain; flows southwest 4 miles to enter Little Lost River in southwest corner of Section 27 of T.12N., R.26E., near Fairview Guard Station.

Squaw Creek (North Fork) - Heads just west of Sheep Mountain; flows generally south 2-1/2 miles to enter Squaw Creek in NW1/4 of Section 23 of T.12N., R.26E., in Little Lost River drainage.

Squaw Creek (West Fork) - Heads in northern part of Section 25 of T.25N., R.18E.; runs east 4 miles where it enters Squaw Creek in SE1/4 of Section 28 of T.25N., R.19E., 1 mile northeast of Dutchler Mountain.

Squaw Gulch - Heads in the NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.23N., R.18E.; runs 2 miles northeastward to meet Panther Creek in the NW1/4 of Section 29 of T.23N., R.18E.

Squaw Peak 8,978 feet - Situated on the border between Lemhi and Idaho Counties, in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.25N., R.16E.

Squawboard Meadow - Located near headwaters of Goodluck Creek, mainly in eastern portion of Section 25 of T.19N., R.19E., and northwestern portion of Section 19 of T.19N., R.20E.
The old Thunder Mountain trail passed through there and a squaw board was found where Indians used to camp.

Squirrel Creek - Heads just east of Flatiron Mountain; flows northeast 2 miles to Big Timber Creek, in NE1/4 of Section 4 of T.13N., R.25E.

State Creek - Located southwest of Cool Gulch; runs southeasterly 1-1/2 miles to North Fork Salmon River, where it joins in northwest corner of Section 34 of T.27N., R.21E.
Formerly called Lick Creek because of natural salt licks there, but name changed when Idaho State Department of Highways built maintenance sheds near the stream.

Stein Gulch - Heads west of Stein Mountain; runs northwest 2 miles, then north 1-3/4 miles to enter Sheep Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 13 of T.25N., R.21E., 1 mile from mouth of Sheep Creek.
Named for Henry Stein, a prospector of this area.

Stein Mountain 8,535 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 32 of T.25N., R.22E., about 5 miles west of Pyramid Peak.
Was Stein Gulch.
Was known as N Mountain at one time because of a patch of sliderock in the form of an N on the side of the mountain.
The Forest Service has a lookout here.

Stinking Creek - Originates 1 mile south of Inyo Mountain; flows south 3-1/2 miles to Big Creek, in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.13N., R.24E.
The stream is hard to get across and it smells bad, possibly because of sulphur.

Stormy Peak 7,943 feet - Located in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.23N., R.19E., about 7 miles northeast of Hot Springs Lookout and about 2-1/2 miles northwest of Point of Rocks.
Named because of the rough weather and wicked lightning storms that cross this peak and ridge during stormy weather.
There is a Forest Service lookout here.

Stripe Mountain 8,923 feet - Located 2 miles northeast of Waugh Mountain in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.25N., R.14E.

Stroud Creek - Flows northeast 5-1/2 miles to enter Lee Creek in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.16N., R.25E.
Named for Elijah "Lige" Stroud, who had a ranch on this stream.

Stroud Gulch - Heads northwest of Mineral Hill; runs 3 miles to Lemhi River drainage, in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.16N., R.26E., ending just 1 mile south of Mineral Hill.

Struggle Gulch - Located 1/2 mile north of Zeph Creek; runs northeast 2-1/2 miles to enter Zeph Creek in NW1/4 of Section 22 of T.17N., R.24E.
Named because the Dalcy family, who homesteaded a place in the gulch, were having quite a struggle to make a living there.

Stud Creek - Headwaters located in Section 29 and 31 of T.25N., R.17E.; runs northwest about 2-1/2 miles to meet Horse Creek in NW1/4 of Section 24 of T.25N., R.16E.

Sugarloaf Mountain 9,045 feet - Stands in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.20N., R.16E., about 2 miles southeast of Wilson Mountain and 3 miles northwest of McEleny Mountain.
Named by Forest Service employees, approximately 1932, because the mountain is shaped like a loaf of bread.

Summit City - Located 6 miles east of Leesburg in SW1/4 of Section 25 of T.23N., R.20E., where Coffee Gulch meets Daly Creek.
During the spring of 1867, James Glendenning surveyed and mapped out the townsite which is said to have had a population of about 400 persons for several years.

Swamp Creek - Tributary of Owl Creek; heads near Swamp Camp (Long Tom Ridge Camp) and flows southeast 3-1/2 miles to enter Owl Creek in NW1/4 of Section 33 of T.24N., R.17E.

There are many boggy, swamp-like places along the ridge at the head of this creek.

Swan Basin - Located in southwestern part of Section 31 of T.15N., R.26E., in the eastern part of Section 1 of T.14N., R.25E., and in the western part of Section 6 of T.14N., R.26E., in the Big Timber Creek drainage. In 1875, a man named Swan, who had a ranch in the vicinity grazed his stock in this basin.

Swan Peak 8,416 feet - Situated in SW1/4 of Section 35 of T.20N., R.19E., about 3 miles northeast of Moyer Peak.

Billy Swan, an early Forest Ranger and miner, had a cabin at the base of the peak.

Swanson Gulch - Runs 2 miles northeast to Lemhi River Valley in NE1/4 of Section 25 of T.17N., R.24E. Named for 2 brothers, Gus and Oscar Swanson, who mined at Gilmore and bought the ranch of John W. Snook, Sr., in 1913.

Swartz Creek - Flows east 2 miles, then north 1 mile to enter Zeph Creek in northwest corner of Section 34 of T.17N., R.24E.

1. It was named for Antone Swartz.
2. It was named for Horatio Swartz, who lived here about 1887.

Table Mountain 8,426 feet - Located on the Lemhi-Custer County line in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.16N., R.19E., just south of the head of Little Hat Creek.

Tappen Ranch - Found in northwest corner of Section 28 of T.18N., R.14E., on Middle Fork Salmon River, about 1-1/2 miles southwest of mouth of Cove Creek.

Homesteaded by Willis Jones October 5, 1927, but named for Stanley Tappen of Lake City, Iowa, who later bought the ranch.

Tater Creek - Heads 2 miles south of Hi Peak; flows southwest 3 miles, then west 2 miles, then south 5-1/2 miles to enter Patterson Creek near middle of Section 7 of T.14N., R.22E.

John Morgan raised the first potatoes in the valley with the water from this creek. It was originally called Spud Creek.

Taylor Mountain 9,960 feet - Situated in southwest corner of Section 15 of T.18N., R.19E., near head of South Fork Moyer Creek on the west and the North Fork Hat Creek on the east.

Named for Robert Taylor, an early day horse raiser, who pastured about 700 head of his own horses, as well as horses for miners and other people, in this area during the summer months.

Telephone Pole Springs - Located at head of East Fork Owl Creek, just southeast of Beartrap Ridge, in NW1/4 of Section 17 of T.24N., R.18E.

Named by Forest Service line crew when they built the telephone line to Sheepeater Point Lookout. The line ran by this spring.

Tendoy - Located in SW1/4 of Section 20 of T.19N., R.24E., near the mouth of Agency Creek.

Named for the chief of the Lemhis whose monument of native pink sandstone, erected by his white friends at a cost of \$325, in 1907, stands on an eminence 2 miles east of the railroad station. He was born on the Boise River about 1834 and succeeded his uncle, Chief Snagg, as chief in 1863. When meat is boiled, the blood therein coagulates and rises to the surface. It was his excessive fondness, when a boy, for this coagulated blood that gave him his name. Un-dook = meat, ten-dup = to boil, and doip = coagulated blood; all of which the Indian contracts to Un-ten-doip, meaning he likes broth. He died from exposure near the narrows on Agency Creek on the night of May 9, 1907.

Tenmile Creek (1) - Originates in vicinity of Mountain Baldy; flows southwest 7 miles to Lemhi Valley in southeast corner of Section 2 of T.14N., R.27E.

The main drainage of the creek is about 10 miles from Leadore.

Tenmile Creek (2) - Forms 1 mile northwest of Sal Mountain; flows northwest 3 miles to enter Salmon River in northwest corner of Section 30 of T.20N., R.22E.

It is 10 miles from Salmon.

An attempt was once made to change the name of the creek to Gutzman Creek, to honor John Gutzman who ranched on the creek.

Terrace Lakes - Found in Bighorn Crags, in eastern middle of Section 20 and western middle of Section 21 of T.21N., R.16E., about 3/4 mile west of Heart Lake.

Named by Lester Gutzman and a Forest Service crew, about 1938, because the 3 or 4 lakes all looked like they had been terraced by a landscape company.

Texas Creek - Originates near Slaughterhouse Spring 1 mile north of Gilmore Summit; flows 7 miles northwest, then 10 miles north to meet Canyon Creek and Big Timber Creek in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.16N., R.26E., to form the Lemhi River.

Local story says that some men from Texas took up the first mining claims in this district and called it the Texas Mining District.

Thompson Gulch (1) - Runs west 2 miles to enter Dahlenega Creek drainage in northeast corner of Section 28 of T.26N., R.22E.

A man by the name of Thompson, a freighter from Gibbonsville, was also the first man to go up this tributary to hunt for gold.

Thompson Gulch (2) - Runs about 4 miles south to Canyon Creek in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.16N., R.26E., just west of Baby Joe Gulch.

Named for Elmer E. Thompson, an early settler in this area.

Three-Mile Creek - Heads on the county line between Lemhi County, Idaho, and Beaverhead County, Montana; flows south 4 miles to enter Dahlenega Creek in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.26N., R.22E.

The stream enters Dahlenega Creek approximately 3 miles from Gibbonsville by the old Indian trail that goes by there.

Timber Creek - Heads near Timber Creek Pass; flows southeast 4 miles forming Lemhi-Custer County line to meet Main Fork Little Lost River in SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.12N., R.26E.

Timber Creek Mountain 10,553 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 31 of T.14N., R.26E., 6-1/2 miles northeast of Flatiron Mountain, 5 miles southeast of Junction Peak and 1 mile south of Sheephorn Peak.

Timber Creek Pass - In the Lemhi Range; near the middle of Section 14 of T.13N., R.25E., at the head of Trail Creek on the Lemhi side and the head of Timber Creek on the Little Lost River side.

Timber Creek Reservoir - Located in SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.15N., R.25E., on Middle Fork Little Timber Creek.

Tincan Spring - Located at head of Indian Creek, near Idaho-Montana border, in SE1/4 of Section 30 of T.26N., R.20E., about 2 miles northeast of Irishman's Rock.

Tincup Hill - Located at head of Wallace Creek, in NW1/4 of Section 30 of T.25N., R.18E.
Named because the Tincup Mine was located there.

Tiptop Lake - In the Bighorn Crags; located in SE1/4 of Section 5 of T.20N., R.16E., about 1/2 mile northeast of Wilson Mountain.
Named by Forest Service in 1963 because of its high elevation.

Tobias Creek - Originates 1-1/2 miles northwest of Mill Mountain; flows north 2 miles, then west 1-1/2 miles to enter Hayden Creek in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.16N., R.23E.
Solon S. Tobias and Sigel F. Tobias were pioneer ranchers on this stream, first arriving about 1896.

Tormay Creek - Originates south of Spring Creek; flows eastward 2 miles to enter Perreau Creek in SE1/4 of Section 34 of T.21N., R.21E.
Named for John Tormay, who located a mine in this area.

Tower Creek - Forms south of Goldstar Gulch; flows west for 3 miles, then southwest for 1-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 18 of T.23N., R.22E.
Named from the curiously shaped rocks which, from a distance, look like spires and towers of a city.
Rev. Samuel Parker described these objects as he passed them September 6, 1835.
Called Boyle Creek for many years, after Thomas Boyle who settled here in the 1870s.

Tower Creek (East Fork) - Heads 2 miles south of headwaters of North Fork Tower Creek and flows southwest 3-1/2 miles to enter Tower Creek in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.23N., R.22E., about 1 mile west of mouth of Goldstar Gulch.

Tower Creek (North Fork) - Originates 1/2 mile south of Mulkey Mountain; flows west 2 miles, then southwest 5 miles to enter Tower Creek in SE1/4 of Section 8 of T.23N., R.22E., 2 miles up from mouth of Tower Creek.

Trail Creek (1) - Heads near headwaters of Rams Creek; flows mostly northeastward 4 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.19N., R.16E., about 2 miles southwest of old Yellowjacket Ranger Station.
There was a movement to change this name to Haggin Creek, after J. B. Haggin, a mining operator at Yellowjacket.

Trail Creek (2) - Forms east of Jureano Lookout; flows 4 miles northwestward, then 2 miles westward to enter Panther Creek in NW1/4 of Section 11 of T.22N., R.18E.
The old trail from Big Creek (now Panther Creek) to the Leesburg Basin followed this creek.
An attempt was made at one time to call this Dan Davis Creek, after a pioneer miner.

Trail Creek (3) - Originates near east end of Long Ridge; flows east 5 miles to enter Basin Creek, on border between NE1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 32 of T.18N., R.23E.

Trail Creek (4) - Originates near Timber Creek Pass; flows north 3 miles to enter Lake Creek in SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.14N., R.25E., 2-1/2 miles southwest of Sheephorn Peak.
The trail going from Timber Creek into the Little Lost River country passes the head of this creek.

Trail Gulch - Runs 1 mile west to enter Salmon River drainage in NW1/4 of Section 4 of T.24N., R.21E., just south of Rathburn Gulch.
This is where the old Indian trail from Salmon to Gibbonsville passed after coming through Carmen Creek, Tower Creek, Kriley Gulch, Fourth of July Creek, Wagonhammer Creek, Burns Basin, and Big

and Little Silverlead Creeks. There are low saddles all the way through which made a natural route for a trail.

Trail Peak 10,589 feet - Located in southwest corner of Section 28 of T.12N., R.27E., 1 mile southeast of Big Windy Peak.

The trail from the Lemhi Valley area to the Patterson area passes near there.

Transfer Gulch - Gulch 1-1/2 miles long; heads in southern part of Dutchler Basin and runs south to its mouth on Salmon River road, in NW1/4 of Section 21 of T.24N., R.19E.

In the early days the wagon road ended at the mouth of the gulch and supplies for mines at Shoup had to be transformed to pack string or boat.

Trapper Flat - Located 1/2 mile east of Trapper Gulch in the northern portion of Section 7 of T.21N., R.19E., just west of the mouth of Little Jureano Creek.

There was an old cabin here and quite a few trappers would winter in the area because of an abundance of animals to trap.

Trapper Gulch (1) - Two miles long; enters Panther Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 12 of T.21N., R.18E.

Trapper Gulch (2) - Heads 1 mile west of Anderson Mountain; runs 1-1/2 miles generally west to enter North Fork Salmon River drainage in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.26N., R.21E., near mouth of Twin Creek.

Place was originally known as Dark Canyon, but the Forest Service changed the name because there were too many Dark Canyons.

Trapper Ridge - Located southeast of Fritzer Flat; runs southwest to northeast, mainly in Section 36 of T.22N., R.18E.

Treloar Gulch - Heads east of McGowan Basin; runs north 1-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek drainage in SW1/4 of Section 10 of T.19N., R.18E.

Named for Edward Treloar, a Frenchman, who homesteaded a ranch and ran a hotel there in the early days.

Tule Lake - Located on Haynes Creek in SE1/4 of Section 7 of T.19N., R.23E., about 2 miles southwest of K Mountain.

Originally, a small pond formed by beaver dams in the creek, this feature is generally known as Haynes Lake or Fish Lake by locals.

Named because of the cat tails that are found in the pond; they are sometimes called tules.

Tumble Creek - Heads near McGuire Lake; flows northwestward 3 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 25, T.22N., R.14E.

The shape of the terrain gives the water a tumbling effect as it flows down the mountain.

Turner Gulch - Runs 3 miles east to enter Jesse Creek drainage in southwest corner of Section 34 of T.22N., R.21E.

Captain Nathaniel L. Turner, whose pen name was Driftwood for old newspaper articles, had mining property in this gulch. He was a Civil War veteran.

Turquoise Lake - In Bighorn Crags, in NE1/4 of Section 32 of T.21N., R.16E., just northwest of Echo Lake.

Named by Forest Service in 1963 because of the deep blue color of the sky as reflected off the water of the lake.

Twelvemile Creek - Originates near North Basin; flows north 5 miles, then northwest 1 mile, and then west 2 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.19N., R.21E., near the mouth of Lake Creek across the Salmon River drainage.

The mouth of the creek is located almost exactly 12 miles from Salmon.

Twelvemile Meadow - Located in SE1/4 of Section 19 and the SW1/4 of Section 20; the NE1/4 of Section 30 and the NW1/4 of Section 29, of T.19N., R.22E., at the head of Second Creek.

Twin Cove Lake - In Bighorn Crags, in southwest corner of Section 33 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1/4 mile south of Reflection Lake.

Twin Creek - Headwaters located on Idaho-Montana border; flows 4-1/2 miles in a southeasterly direction to join North Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 3 of T.26N., R.21E., at 5,100 feet in elevation.

Named because at one time the creek split into 2 streams, forming an island, just before it emptied into the North Fork.

Twin Peaks - Consists of two peaks. One is located in southwest corner of Section 15; the other in 1/4 mile southwest in the northeast corner of Section 21 of T.19N., R.21E., between the Camp Creek drainage on the north and the Rattlesnake Creek drainage on the south.

Ulysses - Located in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.25N., R.20E., near Kitty Gulch on Indian Creek.

1. Named by one of the locaters for his home town in Pennsylvania.
2. Named for Ulysses S. Grant.

Ulysses Mountain 7,649 feet - Located in NW1/4 of Section 9 of T.24N., R.20E., about 2 miles northeast of Indianola Helitack Station.

UP Lake - Located in SW1/4 of Section 17 of T.22N., R.21E., 1 mile southwest of Wallace Lake.

Named for the Union Pacific Mining Company, which had holdings near here. They were a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Van Horn Gulch - Located 2-1/2 miles west of old Yellowjacket Ranger Station and 2 miles east of Hoodoo Creek; heads in NE1/4 of Section 12; enters Yellowjacket Creek in NE1/4 of Section 13 of T.19N., R.16E.

Henry Van Horn, of Challis, Idaho, had some mining claims in this area, some of which he sold in 1882.

Vine Creek - Runs southeast 4 miles to North Fork Salmon River in middle of Section 3 of T.26N., R.21E.

There were many bushes and vines along the creek, making passage difficult.

Vineyard Gulch - Gulch about 1-1/2 miles long; runs east to North Fork Salmon River drainage in middle of Section 26 of T.26N., R.21E.

Viola Gulch - Runs southwest 1-1/2 miles to SW1/4 of Section 21 of T.12N., R.29E., just east of Nicholia.

Named for the Viola Mine, which was discovered in the gulch in 1880 by William McKay, who tended stock for the Gilmer and Salisbury Stage Company. Bill Crawford and a man named Cummings were partners in the deal and they named the mine Viola after the sweetheart of one of the discoverers.

Virginia Gulch - Heads near Point of Rocks; runs west for 3 miles to enter Pine Creek drainage in NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.23N., R.19E.

- Votler Creek** - Heads east of Granite Mountain; flows eastward 2 miles to empty into North Fork Salmon River, in southwestern corner of Section 36, T.26N., R.21E.
Named for Gus Votler who mined here until the early 1920s when he disappeared one winter and was never found. Local people believed he was trapped in one of his mines.
- Waddington Creek** - Located just south of Lost Creek; flows 2 miles west to enter Salmon River on border between SE1/4 and NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.19N., R.21E.
Nels "Watts" Waddington had a ranch on this stream.
- Wade Creek (1)** - Originates just south of Pattee Creek; runs west 4 miles to enter Pattee Creek in northwest corner of Section 1 of T.19N., R.24E.
Dan Wade had a ranch on this stream.
- Wade Creek (2)** - Located southeast of Paradise Creek; flows 2-1/2 miles northeast to West Fork Hayden Creek in SW1/4 of Section 21 of T.16N., R.23E.
Henry Wade raised horses in this vicinity.
- Wagon Road Gulch** - Forms near the head of Arrastra Gulch on Pine Creek; runs southwest 2 miles to Beaver Creek drainage in NW1/4 of Section 31 of T.23N., R.19E.
In the early days, supplies were brought by wagon from Salmon to Panther Creek by coming through this gulch. At one point, the wagons had to be lowered by cable to continue the journey.
- Wagonhammer Creek** - Forms just south of Stein Mountain; flows southwest 5-1/2 miles to empty into Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 22 of T.24N., R.21E., near Wagonhammer Spring.
Miners driving teams to the Florence gold fields left iron relics near the stream. Name used to be simply Hammer Creek.
- Wagonhammer Springs 3,850 feet** - Situated along the Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 22 of T.24N., R.21E., about 2 miles southeast of North Fork.
- Wallace Creek (1)** - Stream about 4 miles long; heads about 1 mile west to Tincup Hill and runs south to enter Owl Creek in SE1/4 of Section 11 of T.24N., R.17E.
Named for Wallace St. Clair, who had mining claims in this area.
- Wallace Creek (2)** - Originates in vicinity of Wallace Lake; flows northeast 2 miles, then east 2-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 6 of T.22N., R.22E.
Named for William Wallace, who discovered the Shoo Fly Mine in this area in 1871. The mine is said to have yielded almost \$100,000 worth of gold bullion.
- Wallace Lake 8,800 feet** - Situated on the border between SE1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 8 of T.22N., R.21E., at the head of Wallace Creek.
- Walter Creek** - Forms 3-1/2 miles northeast of Mill Lake; flows generally northeast 5 miles to Lemhi River drainage in northeast corner of Section 5 of T.16N., R.25E., just southeast of mouth of Ferry Creek.
Walter Pyeatt ran a small dairy on this creek.
- Walters Spring** - Located on the borderline between NE1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 35 of T.14N., R.28E., just north of Eighteenmile Creek.

Named for Ed Walters, who ranched and prospected in this area.

Wards Butte 8,371 feet - Located in northwest corner of Section 11 of T.17N., R.19E., on Lemhi-Custer County border, at the head of Big Hat Creek.

Named for Ward Jones, homesteader in this area.

Wards Gulch - runs south 2 miles to enter Napias Creek drainage in middle of Section 21 of T.22N., R.20E., about 1/2 mile east of Leesburg.

Named for T. Ward Girton, who along with Elijah Mulkey, Joseph Rapp, William Smith, and F. B. Sharkey, sank a shaft near the mouth of the gulch July 16, 1866, and encountered rich gravel that yielded \$1 to \$5 to the pan of gold. This started the Leesburg gold rush which eventually led to the formation of Leesburg, Salmon City, and Lemhi County. Mr. Girton was a native of West Virginia and had worked in the California mines as well as in East Bannack, Montana, in 1863 before coming to Lemhi County. He moved to Grangeville, Idaho, where he died in 1899.

Warm Creek - Originates in area between Big Windy Peak and Trail Peak; flows southwest 4 miles to enter Little Lost River in northeast corner of Section 10 of T.11N., R.26E.

Warm Spring - Located on the border between SW1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 21 of T.15N., R.26E., about 2 miles north and slightly east of Leadore Hill.

Warm Spring Creek (1) - Forms near Sharkey Hot Spring; flows west 3 miles to enter Lemhi River drainage in northeast corner of Section 6 of T.19N., R.24E.

Named for the hot springs at the head of the creek.

Once called Sharkey Creek because it heads near Sharkey Hot Springs.

Warm Spring Creek (2) - Forms near Watson Peak; flows north 2 miles, then west 5-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 15 of T.18N., R.21E.

Named for the hot springs on the creek.

Local people attempted to change the name to Hellman Creek, in honor of Adam Hellman, rancher.

Warmspring Creek - Heads near Middle Fork Peak; runs 4 miles west to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 34 of T.19N., R.14E., at the Mormon Ranch.

Named because of the warm spring located not far from the mouth of the creek.

Waterfall Creek - Heads in vicinity of Puddin Mountain; runs generally west 4 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.14E., near Big Creek Bridge.

Named because the steepness of the terrain over which the water flows causes waterfalls or looks like waterfalls.

Waterfall Creek (South Fork) - Heads in vicinity of Wilson Mountain; runs west 2 miles, northwest 2 more miles, and then west 2 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.14E.

Watson Peak - Located in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.18N., R.22E., 2 miles east of Poison Peak.

Waugh Gulch - Heads east of Grizzly Mountain; runs 2 miles east to enter Canyon Creek drainage on border between NW1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 5 of T.16N., R.27E.

Named for Alec Waugh, an early day stage driver and employee of the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Waugh Mountain 8,882 feet - Situated on the border between Idaho and Lemhi County in NW1/4 of Section 19 of T.25N., R.14E., about 1-1/2 miles due north of Lost Packer Peak.

Named by early packers and prospectors in honor of Alec Waugh, an early stage driver.

Weasel Creek - Located south of Opal Creek; flows 1-1/2 miles west to enter Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 15 of T.18N., R.18E.

Large numbers of weasel were trapped here at one time.

Webber Peak 11,223 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 25 of T.12N., R.30E., 1/2 mile south of Scott Peak, very near the Lemhi County-Clark County line.

Welcome Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, on border between SE1/4 of Section 21 and NE1/4 of Section 28 of T.21N., R.16E., about 1 mile northeast of Skyhigh Lake and 2 miles southwest of Cathedral Rock.

Named approximately 1938 by Lester Gutzman and an exhausted Forest Service trail crew because they thought the pretty little lake was a welcome sight after working trail through the Crags this far.

West Horse Creek - Heads just southwest of Stripe Mountain on Idaho-Montana border; flows generally south 7-1/2 miles to enter Horse Creek in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.24N., R.14E., 1 mile up from the mouth of Horse Creek.

West Horse Lookout 7,409 feet - Located at head of Pinto Creek, in NE1/4 of Section 17 of T.24N., R.14E.

This lookout was not staffed regularly after the middle 1950s and was finally burned by Forest Service crews about 1964.

West Puddin Lake - Located in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.21N., R.15E., about 1 mile northwest of Puddin Mountain.

Wheat Creek - Located northwest of Corn Creek; heads in vicinity from Corn Lake northwest to Skunk Camp and flows southwest 2-1/2 miles to enter Salmon River in NW1/4 of Section 1 of T.23N., R.14E.

Named because of the creek's closeness to Corn Creek.

Wheetip Creek - Originates 1-1/2 miles southeast of Mountain Peak; flows north 2 miles to enter Big Bear Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.15N., R.28E.

Possibly means to defecate, in Shoshoni.

A local story says that an Indian who was dining with a family in this vicinity couldn't eat any more pie until he wheetipped. He went outside for a while, then came back in and ate [ore pie].

Whiskey Spring - Located at head of Buster Gulch in NW1/4 of Section 14 of T.24N., R.20E., about 4-1/2 miles northeast of Indianola Helitack Station.

An old whiskey barrel was found at this spring by Forest Service personnel.

Whiskey Springs Creek - Runs northwest along Lemhi County- Beaverhead County line 2 miles, then southwest 2 miles, then southeast 1 mile to enter Canyon Creek in NW1/4 of Section 28 of T.17N., R.27E.

Freighters hauling whiskey from Red Rock, Montana, to Salmon, Idaho, would camp here for a night before continuing the trip. It is reported that the whiskey flowed rather freely during some of these stopovers.

White Creek - Forms just north of headwaters of Sharkey Creek; flows northwest 2 miles to enter Agency Creek in NE1/4 of Section 19 of T.19N., R.25E.

1. Named for Harry White, who had a ranch here about 1908 and also had a transfer business in Salmon.
2. Named for the extremely light colored soil in the area.

White Horse Basin - Located 4 miles northeast of Cobalt in the Cliff Creek drainage, in northeastern part of T.22N., R.19E., in area where Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 meet.

Named for the white, wild horse that used to live in the area.

Wildcat Creek - Forms near head of Rocky Canyon; flows north 3 miles to enter Cruikshank Creek in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.16N., R.27E.

There were many wildcats there in the early days.

Williams Creek (1) - A short stream, less than 1/2 mile long; flows westward to enter Middle Fork of Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 22 of T.20N., R.14E.

Named for an early day prospector who was a partner of Joe Porterfield and Jess Woolard.

From Lemhi Herald, January 4, 1906 - "George and Jack Williams are soon to start for Wilson Creek to work during the winter on their own property, situated on Middle Fork, about a mile below its confluence with Wilson Creek. This ground, consisting of 9 claims, is commonly known as the Williams Brothers property." This quotation would seem to indicate that these were the men whose name is now attached to the creek.

Williams Creek (2) - Heads near Williams Creek Summit; flows east 9 miles to enter Salmon River in NE1/4 of Section 7 of T.20N., R.22E.

Named for Henry V. Williams.

Williams Creek Guard Station - Located in NE1/4 of Section 12 of T.20N., R.20E., at the bottom of the switchbacks on Williams Creek road, about 3 miles southeast of Williams Creek Summit.

Williams Creek (South Fork) - Heads near Lake Mountain; flows northeast 4 -1/2 miles to enter Williams Creek in NW1/4 of Section 8 of T.20N., R.21E.

Williams Creek Summit 7,814 feet - Located in NE1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.20E.

Williams Lake 4,500 feet - Situated in SE1/4 of Section 33 and SW1/4 of Section 34 of T.20N., R.21E., about 4-1/2 miles east of Lake Mountain.

Willow Creek - Forms on Continental Divide; flows west 6 miles, then south 4-1/2 miles to enter Birch Creek in SW1/4 of Section 31 of T.12N., R.29E.

There are many willow trees lining the lower portion of the stream.

Willow Meadows - Located just southeast of Beartrap Lookout in NW1/4 of Section 27 of T.24N., R.17E.

Named by a Forest Service trail crew because the little meadow was full of willow trees.

Willow Spring - Located on border between NW1/4 and SW1/4 of Section 16 of T.11N., R.28E., in McCoy Canyon, 1/2 mile northeast of McCoy Spring.

Wilmot Gulch - Runs southwest 2-1/2 miles to enter Birch Creek Valley in northeast corner of Section 28 of T.12N., R.29E., 1 mile southeast of Nicholia.

Named for Bill Wilmot, an old rancher and miner, who patented ground in this vicinity July 26, 1921.

Wilson Creek - Heads in vicinity of Wilson Lake; runs south 4 miles, then southwest, and finally west for about 7 miles to enter Middle Fork Salmon River, in NW1/4 of Section 35 of T.20N., R.14E.

Wilson Creek Landing 3,500 feet - Located in the northwest corner of Section 35 of T.20N., R.14E., near mouth of Wilson Creek.

Wilson Lake - Located in Bighorn Crags, in southwest corner of Section 15 of T.21N., R.16E., just south of Fishfin Ridge.

Wilson Mountain 9,561 feet - Located in southwestern corner of Section 5 of T.20N., R.16E., about 3 miles northwest of Sugarloaf Mountain.

Wimpey Creek - Heads on Idaho-Montana border; flows southwest 7 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 3 of T.20N., R.23E., 1/2 mile northeast of Baker.

Named for Major William Wimpey who settled on this stream in 1867.

Wimpey Creek (East Fork) - Forms south of Wimpey Creek and flows southwest 4 miles to enter Wimpey Creek in southeast corner of Section 26 of T.21N., R.23E.

Wimpey Creek (West Fork) - Forms southeast of head of East Fork Bohannon Creek; flows 5 miles southwest to enter Wimpey Creek in SW1/4 of Section 24 of T.21N., R.23E.

Wire Gulch - Heads 1 mile southeast of Big Creek Hot Springs; runs southwest for 1 1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek drainage in SE1/4 of Section 3 of T.23N., R.18E.

Withington Creek - Originates 1 mile north of Sal Mountain; flows generally 7 miles to enter Lemhi River near the middle of Section 3 of T.20N., R.23E., about 1/2 mile east of Baker.

Named for Lester Penny Withington, a pioneer settler, who had one of the largest herds of cattle in the valley. He patented his land October 13, 1886.

Woods Fork - Tributary of Horse Creek; heads near Cathedral Rock on Idaho-Montana border and flows 2 miles south to enter Horse Creek in SW1/4 of Section 10 of T.25N., R.17E.

Woods Peak - On Lemhi-Custer County line in southwest corner of Section 11 of T.17N., R.18E.

Woodtick Creek (1) - Originates near Woodtick Summit; flows northeast 6 miles to enter Camas Creek in southwest corner of Section 17 of T.18N., R.16E.

Named because woodticks are extremely plentiful in this area.

Woodtick Creek (2) - Originates 1 miles east of Moyer Peak; flows generally northwest 8-1/2 miles to enter Panther Creek in SE1/4 of Section 24 of T.20N., R.18E.

Woodtick Summit 8,863 feet - Situated at the head of Grouse Creek in SE1/4 of Section 13 of T.17N., R.14E.

Woolard Creek - Heads 1 mile southwest to enter Middle Fork Salmon River in SW1/4 of Section 23 of T.20N., R.14E., just south of Williams Creek.

Named for Joe Woolard who, with Joe Porterfield, worked their claim on this creek.

Worthing Canyon - Heads 1 mile west of Lemhi County-Clark County line; runs southwest 4 miles to southwest corner of Section 32 of T.11N., R.30E., near Lemhi-Clark County line on the south.

Two brothers, Frank G. and Chester J. Worthing, mined lead and silver in this area.

Wright Creek - Originates near Long Mountain; flows northeast 4-1/2 miles to enter Bear Valley Creek in SW1/4 of Section 20 of T.17N., R.23E.

Named for Dr. Frank Wright, one of the early physicians at the Lemhi Indian Agency.

Yearian Creek - Forms on Idaho-Montana border; flows southwest 3 miles then south 3 miles and then west 2-1/2 miles to enter Lemhi River in SW1/4 of Section 4 of T.17N., R.24E.

Named for George Yearian who had a ranch there that he purchased from Joseph Pattee in 1871. He brought in the first cattle to the upper Lemhi Valley from Corrine, Utah. He ran a general merchandise store at Junction when it was a thriving town.

Yearian Creek (South Fork) - Forms south of headwaters of Yearian Creek; flows west 3 miles to enter Yearian Creek in SE1/4 of Section 25 of T.18N., R.24E.

Yellow Peak 10,968 feet - Situated in the Lemhi Range, at the head of Rocky Creek, in the southeast corner of Section 19 of T.14N., R.25E., 3-1/2 miles northeast of Big Creek Peak.

Yellowjacket - Located about 3 miles southwest of old Yellowjacket Ranger Station in NE1/4 of Section 13 of T.19N., R.16E.

There is still part of the old mill and a large 2 or 3 story hotel standing on the old townsite.

Yellowjacket Creek - Heads in vicinity of Yellowjacket Lake and in the area northeastward; flows about 3 miles southeast, then 3 miles south, and then 8 miles generally southwest, to enter Camas Creek in NW1/4 of Section 18 of T.18N., R.16E.

Miners coming into this area for the first time had horses stung by the insects, causing them much grief.

Today, yellowjackets reach epidemic proportions in this area at certain time.

When the post office was first established March 3, 1893, the name was Yellow Jacket. About 1895 the name changed to the one word form.

Yellowjacket Creek (West Fork) - Heads in vicinity of Hoodoo Landing Field; heads southeast 3 miles to enter Yellowjacket Creek in NE1/4 of Section 32 of T.20N., R.17E., about 3 miles east of McEleny Mountain.

Yellowjacket Lake 8,000 feet - Situated in NE1/4 of Section 14 of T.20N., R.16E., near the northeast portion of Hoodoo Meadows.

Yellowjacket Mountains - Group of mountains with elevations above 8,000 feet, in the Salmon River Mountains around the head of Yellowjacket Creek; it includes Cathedral Rock, Red Rock Peak, Quartzite Mountain, Blackbird Mountain, Sugarloaf Mountain, Middlefork Peak, Duck Peak, and McEleny Mountain. They range from Section 29 of T.20N., R.16E., northeastward for about 7 miles into the SE1/4 of Section 26 of T.21N., R.16E.

Y Springs - Located in SW1/4 of Section 13 of T.11N., R.26E., just northeast of Deer Flats in Little Lost River drainage.

Probably named for the Y in the road near there.

Zeph Creek - Located just north of Swartz Creek; flows east 2 miles, then north 3-1/2 miles to enter Lemhi River in NW1/4 of Section 10 of T.17N., R.24E., about 2-1/2 miles southeast of Lemhi.

Zephaniah "Zeph" Yearian patented the land on his ranch there May 15, 1888.

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